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JAPAN HERALD, AND JOURNAL OF THE EASTERN ARCHIPELAGO.

PUBLISHED ON THE ARRIVAL OF THE FORTNIGHTLY ENGLISH, AND MONTHLY FRENCH MAILS FROM CHINA JAPAN &c:

IN CONNECTION WITH THE "LONDON AND CHINA EXPRESS." A SUMMARY OF NEWS FOR THE OUTWARD MAILS

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Latest Advices.

PORTS.	OUTWARD.		HOMeward.
	From London	Arrived out.	Received this day.
JAPAN — Yokohama.....	Jan. 28	March 19	March 20
Yedo	—	—	March 19
Osaka and Hiogo.....	—	—	March 16
Hakodadi	—	—	March 17
Nagasaki	—	—	March 15
CHINA — Peking	—	—	March 15
Tien-tsin	—	—	March 18
Chefoo	—	—	March 18
New-chwang	—	—	March 18
Hankow	—	—	March 18
Kin-kiang	—	—	March 18
Chin-kiang	—	—	March 18
Shanghai	Jan. 28	March 18	March 23
Ningpo	—	—	March 20
Foochow	—	—	March 20
Formosa	—	—	March 29
Amoy	—	—	March 29
Swatow	—	—	March 29
Hong Kong	Feb. 11	March 25	March 29
Canton	—	—	March 29
Macao	—	—	March 29
PHILIPPINES—	—	—	—
Manila.....	—	—	April 2
COCHIN-CHINA—	—	—	April 1
Saigon.....	—	—	April 1
SIAM — Bangkok.....	—	—	April 1
BORNEO—Labuan.....	—	—	April 1
Sarawak.....	—	—	April 1
JAVA — Batavia.....	—	—	March 30
Samarang.....	—	—	March 31
Sourabaya.....	—	—	March 28
MALACCA STRAITS—	—	—	—
Singapore	Feb. 25	March 31	April 7
Penang	Feb. 25	April 2	April 3
Ceylon — Galle	—	—	April 14
Colombo	—	—	April 12

THE MAILS, &c.

The next mail is due on the 16th, and will bring one week's later dates. Telegrams from Shanghai April 20 were received on the 7th inst. (via Kiachta). By Galle the dates are Shanghai, April 15; Hong Kong, 21; Singapore, 30; also received on 7th, being only 6½ days from Singapore. Telegrams from Japan (via San Francisco) to April 22 are due on the 14th inst.

List of Passengers.

PASSENGERS INWARD.

By this mail to Marseilles, per Messageries Impériales steamer *Tigre*, arrived at Marseilles, May 7. From Yokohama: M. Schone. From Shanghai: Messrs. Menduit and Ridet, Miss Blackley. From Hong Kong: Messrs. Roussin, Dunn. From Saigon: Messrs. Bropard, De Corbigny, Laro, Cleobie, André, Lafon, Defoy, M. and Mme. Servais. From Batavia: Messrs. Knipers, Erdmann, Van Schelle, Van Heer, Von Rossler, Van Oostenze, Humis, Beyrinell, Diekenheim, Buges, Stibé, Harsen, M. and Mme. De Vogel, M. and Mme. Van Pois, M. and Mme. Sourenne, Mr. and Mrs. Lachlan, Mesdames Remy, Rinchon, Audart. From Singapore: Messrs. Von der Burg, Keiser, Guspinet, Oneras, Miranda, Sahotborg, Rose, Adena, De Cordora, Knop, Verrea, Schutt, Moleda, Alvarez, Fontan, M. and Mme. Grithoff, M. and Mme. Valdis.

PASSENGERS OUTWARD.

Per P. and O. steamer *Bangalore*, from Southampton, April 30.—To Shanghai: Mr. W. Heise. To Hong Kong: Mr. P. Harris. To Singapore: Mr. and Mrs. Wright, Mrs. Day. To Ceylon: Mr. G. L. Taylor, and one second-class passenger.
Per P. and O. steamer *Tanjore*, from Marseilles, May 8.—To Shanghai: Mr. Hutchinson. To Singapore: Mr. M. Moss. To Ceylon: The Bishop of Colombo and Mrs. Temple, Mrs. A. Young Adams, Mr. A. C. White.
Per P. and O. steamer *Pera*, from Southampton, May 14.—To Yokohama: Mr. J. R. H. McClatchie. To Shanghai: Mr. J. D. Crawford, Mr. W. L. B. Neale. To Ceylon: Mrs. Carson.
Per P. and O. steamer *Ripon*, from Marseilles, May 22.—To Yokohama: Mr. G. Hamilton. To Shanghai: Mr. G. W. Thomson. To Singapore: Mr. J. Hardie. To Ceylon: Mrs. Vetch.
Per P. and O. steamer *Ceylon*, from Marseilles, May 29.—To Ceylon (via Bombay): Mr. E. John.
Per P. and O. steamer *Bangalore*, from Marseilles, June 5.—To Ceylon: Mr. and Mrs. E. Elliott.
Per P. and O. steamer from Suez, June 12.—To Hong Kong: Mr. and Mrs. Overbeck.

Summary of News from the Far East.

JAPAN.
YOKOHAMA.

The French mail delivered this morning brings Yokohama advices to March 20; by the Pacific mail however we have three days' later news, a telegraphic summary of which appeared in our last issue. The English mail of Jan. 28 was received in Yokohama March 19.

The advices now to hand bring no confirmation of the report that the U.S. Consul at Yedo had been assassinated. The event, if it really happened, must have taken place between the 23rd March and the 1st April, as the telegram announcing it was dated Shanghai, April 8. It will be observed that the telegram dated Yokohama, April 10, contains no mention of such an event, and the last telegram from Shanghai states that the report had been contradicted. The rumour appears therefore to have been entirely groundless. The following items are abridged from the summary of the *Japan Herald* :—

A Court of Inquiry has been held by Admiral Rowan into the loss of the *Oneida*. The proceedings consisted of little more than the repetition of the evidence given at the late inquiry by the survivors. At the close of the Court it was determined to forward the evidence to Washington for consideration by the Navy Department.

The divers who went down to explore the wreck only succeeded in reaching the quarter-deck, whence they brought a cutlass and a Japanese glove-box. They were unable to penetrate to the lower deck, the hatches being blocked up with broken spars, bulkheads, chairs, &c. It is probable that efforts will yet be made by the U.S. Admiralty to recover the guns, engines, &c., and perhaps the whole of the wreck as it now lies; but we believe that further operations will be suspended until Admiral Rowan personally decides on what is to be done after the tenders for raising her are opened.

A difficult and complex case is now being heard in the United States Ministerial Court, before the Hon. C. E. De Long. The story may be stated thus :—Some persons carried on business here under the style of Schumann and Co., who in November last arranged to pay a sum of \$10,000, owing by them to Messrs. Allmand and Co., part in coin and part in goods, within a certain time. Passing by the door a few days after, Allmand saw a large crowd of coolies carrying away goods, and unusual bustle going on. He then examined into what was taking place, and satisfied himself that Schumann's goods were being fraudulently disposed of at a ruinous sacrifice—in fact, people were helping themselves to goods and taking them off "without money and without price." He at once went to the U.S. Consulate, where the Consul issued an attachment, levied directly after on the goods, which had diminished from a respectable stock to a few hundred dollars, worth, some of the missing goods being found by the Marshal in other parts of the settlement and at Yedo, where, however, the U.S. Consul thwarted Mr. Schumann's intention of selling them. It was also discovered that some property of the creditors was at Hakodate, and that debts were owing to Schumann by firms at Higo and Shanghai. Schumann confessed judgment in favour of Mr. Allmand's claim, and subsequently made an assignment of property for the benefit of his creditors. On the 15th November all the goods seized were sold by auction, and realised \$6,500, whilst other receipts swelled the gross returns from the estate to \$14,000. Finding that no other creditors were on the spot, the U.S. Consul did not deem it necessary to institute a prosecution of Schumann here, knowing that Schumann had creditors in San Francisco, whither he was to sail by the outgoing steamer, and believing that they would take the matter up in person. Allmand's claim was settled, and the balance of the estate retained in the hands of the assignee.

pending further claims. Shortly after Schumann's departure, Messrs. Schultze, Reis and Co received authority from various creditors at San Francisco to act on their behalf, and they have since instituted an action in the Ministerial Court to set aside the judgment in favour of Allmand, alleging fraud in respect thereof and charging that the goods were disposed of with undue and ruinous haste, waste, and loss, together with unfair preference of Allmand's claim. Schumann has also sent over an affidavit stating that he never confessed judgment of Allmand's claim, that the certificate of his doing so was merely issued to cover the Consul's action, and that the latter charged him \$300 in gold for his advice.

The case has now lasted fifteen days, during a part of which the Consul has been laid up. By the testimony of one of Schumann's partners it was stated that he carried away a considerable sum of money with him; and it was also said that he received, but did not account for, \$4,000 from a Japanese the day before his departure. Nothing whatever has been adduced to sustain the charge against the Consul, who, it was shown, had to threaten Schumann with a criminal prosecution before he could obtain possession of the books.

At the outset of the case, Mr. W. H. Doyle, an *attaché* of the U.S. Consulate who acts as counsel for the defence, demurred to ministerial jurisdiction on this ground, but was overruled. Finally the minister has decided to adjourn the case until reliable evidence of the bankruptcy proceedings in California can be obtained, but in order to dispose of the personal charges against the integrity of the Consular officials has agreed to hear all the evidence on that head, in order that the public may be in a position to judge for themselves of the truth of the statement. The minister has however intimated that if it be found legal proceedings have been instituted in California the local proceedings will be quashed, unless the assignee in California come in as a party plaintiff.

Yedo is still crowded with two-sworded men of unamiable looks and behaviour. About a week since the secretary of the French Legation, M. Du Bosquet, while out for a walk, attended by a guard, was threatened by three of these roughs, who partially drew their swords. His guard immediately decamped, whereupon he drew his revolver and prepared for action. Seeing this, the boiling-over patriotism of his menacers cooled down, and they slunk off rapidly.

Japan has hit upon a method of providing for paupers frequently suggested in England but never carried out. It was that waste lands and commons should be allotted to the able-bodied poor, to turn their barren areas into fertile land. The cost was to be advanced by Government, and repaid gradually by the peasant proprietors. In fact, the application of the scheme to Ireland was once strenuously urged in private upon the Government. The Japanese have now, in consequence of the hordes of unemployed in Yedo, disforested a royal chase about twenty miles off, which is now being brought under tillage, and will provide eventually subsistence for 5,000 people.

Forty of the labourers who left here about eighteen months ago in the *Scioto* for Hawaii returned the other day in the *R. W. Wood*, looking greatly improved for their sojourn in a foreign land. They were met on board by the Government officials. The visit of the Japanese Ambassadors has been very satisfactory, and they say they have everywhere found their countrymen well cared for and kindly treated by their employers: and that every vestige of doubt has been cleared away. Nevertheless they have seen fit to direct that those who desired to go home might do so at the expense of the Japanese Government, which plan was cheerfully agreed to by the employers.

A scheme for the better supply of the settlement with water has been laid before the community by Mr. Brunton, the Government engineer. The subject was vigorously mooted by officials in 1862. About A.D. 1900 the works will probably be commenced.

On Friday morning the counter of the Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation was crowded with holders of its notes demanding specie in payment. The run had evidently been brought about by the action of a few unprincipled speculators, who foresaw a chance of reaping gain from the confusion that was likely to ensue. Fortunately confidence was quickly restored, and we understand that none of the respectable traders either native or foreign believed the report. The action taken by the other banks in the matter in endeavouring to allay the rumour was highly commendable. The amount withdrawn was very inconsiderable.

On the 22nd March a formal inspection of the 1-10th Regiment took place on the Swamp, and differed in no respect from the ordinary routine of military inspections.

Dr. Hosier, of Osaka, has received an appointment at Tosa, as Medical Instructor and Superintendent of the hospital to be built under his supervision and direction. The appointment is for five years, at a salary (information from a native source) of Rios 500 per mensem. The s.s. *Nautilus*, which was lately purchased by the Prince of Tosa, recently conveyed Dr. Hosier and Japanese suite to Kochi, the capital city of Tosa.

Captain Graham, the sole survivor of those on board the *Eliza Corry*, arrived at this port in the steamer *Thales* on Wednesday last. The circumstances attending the wreck were heartrending in the extreme, the crew being washed away one after the other. To add to the agony of the scene, the wife of the captain was on board, and with the rest met her fate in a watery grave.

The extensive lot of land, No. 20, with the building recently erected thereon, belonging to the estate of the late Mr. Hoey, was

sold on the morning of the 16th inst., by public auction, for \$12,600. We have been told that two years ago the late proprietor was offered \$30,000 for the land alone.

The telegraph to Yedo appears to be in high favour with the Japanese, the messages transmitted averaging about sixty or seventy per diem.

There is some talk of the plot of ground in the rear of the Consulate being converted into an ornamental garden, the required funds (\$10,000) being found by a joint-stock company, and the revenue to be derived from yearly subscriptions paid for the right of entrance.

The *Japan Gazette* states that a false charge has been made against the British Consular chaplain by a gentleman on behalf of his son, a minor, who had represented to him that the chaplain had used language of a very offensive character to him, and followed it by a violent assault. The charge was proved by the accuser's own witness to be utterly false, and that the youth had himself been so saucy that nothing but the greatest forbearance on the part of the accused saved him from severe and well merited punishment.

HIOGO.

Our advices from this port are to the 16th March. The following items of news are from the *Hiogo News*:—

It is rumoured here that there is trouble in Prince Chosia's country, caused, it is stated, by a certain high official of his not getting the share to which he was entitled of the amount awarded by the Mikado last year to each of his principal supporters during the late civil war.

The North-German S.S. *Adler* made her trial sea-trip on Sunday week last to Kobe, making the distance in somewhat less than two and a-half hours, since which she has made the passage in a little over two hours. As the river was so very low, some thought she would hardly get down. It seems, however, that she only draws four feet six inches aft, and we are told much less forward, so that she need not stop for a few inches of mud. A contract has been made with the Prince of Bingo to purchase her for 18,000 rios in silver boos. The *Adler* is said to be a most comfortable little boat for passenger traffic.

The kitchen-garden seeds so serviceably sent out by the United States Agricultural Department having been forwarded by the United States Consul, Colonel Stewart, to Bishop Williams, the latter gentleman is daily occupied in distributing them amongst the cottagers and farmers in this vicinity, and explaining to the natives their uses and modes of culture. It would be difficult to devise a scheme by which, at so trivial a cost, so much good could be done as is being done in this instance. Certainly, if he who has made two blades of grass grow where only one grew before has proved a benefactor to his race, he who introduces new sources of food into a country is deserving of that country's gratitude.

CHINA.

TIENTSIN.

A Peking correspondent writes that M. Popoff, Chinese Secretary of the Russian Legation, died on the 27th February, of typhus fever and was buried in the Russian cemetery outside the Anting men.

A Tientsin correspondent writes that there are seven steamers and two sailing vessels on the river, and that the Bund is literally covered with all classes of merchandise—the river, however, being still blocked by ice in many places, and the dealers not operating except at very low rates, as they are not yet able to forward their goods into the interior. 7 and 8 lbs. shirtings are quoted at Tls. 2.07 and Tls. 2.25 respectively. A heavy fall of snow during the night of the 10th March.

SHANGHAI.

Dates are to the 23rd March. The London mail of Jan. 28 arrived out on the 18th March, and telegrams, *via* Kiachta, reached to the 1st March.

The *North China Herald* of the 22nd gives the following items:—

We hear that Dr. Macartney, the manager of the Nanking Arsenal, has lately visited Wuchang, at the request of the Viceroy, Li-hung-chang, and that the experiments made by him in gunnery and with rockets in the latter's presence have proved so satisfactory, and so pleased Li, that he has given directions for a very considerable extension of the arsenal. It is evident from this that Li's power is not confined to his own Government. We find him here controlling an arsenal in the capital of another Viceroy. We understand that the new buildings will be commenced forthwith.

A meeting of shareholders in the Shanghai Gas Company was held on the 17th March, at which the accounts, showing a net profit on the year's working of Tls. 25,520 were passed, and a dividend of Tls. 12 per cent. was resolved on. This will absorb Tls. 18,000, and Tls. 7,520 are carried to the reserve fund, which is thus raised to Tls. 20,913. It was announced that the price of gas will be reduced from \$4.50 to \$3.50 per 1,000 feet for the current year, and further gradual reductions, as consumers increased

were promised. Sir Edmund Hornby, Messrs. Cameron, J. T. Brand, J. I. Miller, E. Hogg, and J. G. Purdon were elected directors for the current year; and a remuneration to each director of £1s. 10 per meeting was agreed to.

A meeting of members of the Shanghai Club was held on the 18th March, at which, briefly, the following resolutions were come to. The Recreation Fund Trustees, as proprietors, will take members' entrance fees and subscriptions, as rent, to enable them to pay ground-rent, repairs, interest on mortgage, &c. The members will have the entire building in their hands, and will make the charges pay the working expenses. Fourteen gentlemen were nominated a working committee. We congratulate the community on the clear position which has at length been gained. Twelve months ago the Club belonged to shareholders who were burdened by a double mortgage, the complication being increased by the fact that they were themselves, in great part, their own mortgagees, and yet the public were claiming that they should repay their loan. At present the Recreation Fund, which seemed hopelessly sunk as a second mortgage, has come to life as proprietor of the Club Building—under mortgage, certainly, but with a fair prospect of redeeming it; the Club shareholders have been released from their responsibility—though at the expense of their capital; and the much desired result has been attained of the members working their own Club. It may be true that the rent paid is heavy; but the cost to individual subscribers is not so, considering the advantages offered by the Club building; and the satisfactory knowledge remains, that any surplus which this rent may yield to the Recreation Fund goes towards redeeming the mortgage, and towards a prospective reduction of the rent. We think the community are much indebted to Mr. Groom, who has conceived and worked out the whole plan for evolving order out of such apparent chaos, and for helping to place both the Club and the Recreation Fund on a sound basis.

Our home readers may still retain sufficient interest in Shanghai to care for a summary of the Council's Report, showing how municipal matters are progressing. The reassessment of land has been completed, and the result shows a depreciation of £1s. 306,000 from the assessment of 1865. Chinese houses, on the other hand, are rising in value, and the Council naively complain that owners do not invite a higher rate of taxation. Appeals, they complain, are made very readily when the assessment is in excess of rental; but the same readiness is not shown to ask that the assessment be raised, now that it is inferior. Does it not occur to the Council that people who collect and people who pay taxes represent opposite interests, and that each one has quite enough to do to look after his own? If a man is overcharged, he protests; but it lies with the collector to claim the full amount due. Of course, it may be said that the Council and Land owner are one; that the former is merely administering the interests of the latter; but, practically, they stand in the same position to each other as governors and governed, at home; and we do not think instances will often be found there, in which a tax payer will offer more than the Government demands. There have been, and probably always will be, men who send £5 notes as conscience money to the Chancellor of the Exchequer; but they represent the exception rather than the rule; and we fear the Council will have to look after the interests of the Revenue themselves, without much aid from individual contributors. Indeed, it is likely that many owners of Chinese house property do not even know at what rate their houses are assessed.

The Council make no comment on the condition of the river, but mention that the Municipal engineer has completed a survey of the foreshore, and that a plan will be shown to those interested who will call at his office. We trust that this permission will be availed of, as we believe inspection of the plan will convince people of the justice of our late remarks, and of the necessity for prompt remedial measures. We note that the Gas Company have offered to light the street lamps in future at \$3.75 a piece, instead of \$5 as charged heretofore. It remains to be seen how this rate will compare with that which may be offered by the French Company. The Fohkien road drain is being laid on a proper level, and the usual repairs are going on to the roads, bridges, and side walks. It is suggestive how greatly the foreign population has increased of late years, that a further portion of the cemetery already needs preparation; for recent seasons have not been unhealthy nor the per centage of deaths excessive. The projected road to Woosung remains *in statu quo*; we fear it will be found too expensive for the present, although as a new outlet it would be most desirable. In the meantime it is satisfactory to learn that the municipality is escaping from debt, the second instalment of the loan having been duly paid.

We had thought that every phase of the registration struggle had been exhausted; but the case of Mr. Ashton describes quite a new case. Mr. Ashton omitted to register himself within the prescribed time and was summoned. He went to the Consulate to forestall the trial, and was told he could register on payment of a commuted mulct of \$3, in addition to the fee and the cost of the summons. He appears to have acquiesced, so far as to give a C. O. for the total amount, \$10. Subsequently however he demurred to the \$3.50, but eventually tendered it under protest. H. M. Consul refused to accept it on those terms, and pursued Mr. Ashton for the whole fine of \$10, for not having registered within the prescribed period. Mr. Ashton pleaded, 1st, that he could not be summoned twice for the same offence; second,

that the grant of the Registration Certificate condoned the offence. He was, however, fined on the broad ground that he did not register during January, as he ought to have done. Mr. Church, Mr. Cameron, and Mr. Kingsmill also appeared to summonses issued against them for non registration. They were all fined, but Mr. Kingsmill refused to pay.

The Steamship Navigation Company's steamer *Shantung* has arrived out, making the passage in fifty-eight days from Glasgow, via the Suez Canal. She is to be put on the Tientsin line.

REPORT ON THE SANITARY CONDITION OF SHANGHAI.

All Shanghai has been startled by the report of Dr. Jamieson on the sanitary condition of the settlement. In forming an estimate of the effects of residence in Shanghai on the health of Europeans, the climate comes first under consideration, and though it is beyond human power to modify the scorching heat of the summer sun, or to evade the sudden changes of temperature, still there are certain means of adapting the conditions of life to these unfavourable circumstances. By avoiding overcrowding, dirt, and bad drainage, the baneful effects of the climate may be in a great degree lessened; but Dr. Jamieson finds not only that these precautions have been neglected, but that the danger is vastly increased by the ill inseparable from uncontrolled prostitution and a host of low grog-shops, where liquor of the vilest and most poisonous quality is dispensed to the floating population. Besides these and other internal evils, the settlements, it is to be remembered, are surrounded by reeking fields covered from time to time with human excreta. In their immediate neighbourhood stands a filthy native city, contaminating both air and water, and forming a nest wherein contagious diseases are generated, and from whence they are disseminated. The stately foreign hongs are built on an alluvial plain, or in other words on a mud flat, which renders efficient drainage all but impossible. There are no wells whence to derive pure water, and in some neighbourhoods the crowding of native dwellings imports into the very centre of the foreign community the horrible conditions that prevail in native cities and villages. Passing to the native city, which from its proximity has a direct effect on the foreign settlements, Dr. Jamieson describes the condition of things within the walls as truly awful:—

"Every street is broken up at short intervals to admit of the construction of open privies, the contents of which are allowed to accumulate until they acquire what is considered the proper degree of maturation. Should they be filled to overflowing before that period arrives they are allowed to spread their overflow over the street in the vicinity, the filth frequently extending to the very thresholds of the opposite houses. And all this is permitted without any attempt to remedy so pestilential, so glaring a nuisance, without any regard to the intolerable stench produced, or to the effect of the sun streaming its rays upon these enormous cesspools. Even the butchers hang their meat for sale in the midst of the poisonous vapours arising from neighbouring privies. The slime-covered ditches and stagnant pools to be found in every direction are made receptacles for filth at one moment and are used for the purpose of washing rice at another. The open spaces are converted into huge ash pits, where decaying ordure, dead animals, rotten vegetables and so forth are allowed to accumulate and fester. The canals that intersect the city are used by those living on the banks as ash-pits, cesspools, and what not, and as these are flooded at spring tides only, the river is periodically polluted by the refuse that has accumulated since the previous high tide. And then the moat is a common sewer, wherein the drainage, such as it is, from three sides of the city is received, and whence it is discharged into the river. Thus, by the condition of the city and its immediate surroundings, the air and water are alike polluted, and the residents in the settlements are constantly subjected to the influence of a vast collection of pestilential foci. Hence, whatever measures may be taken by foreigners, for their own protection, there will always be, so long as the present state of things is not interfered with, more than sufficient material in the city to produce a fatal epidemic."

To mitigate this state of things, Dr. Jamieson proposes that the native authorities should be required to put some sanitary regulations in force, including the liberal use of disinfectants. The condition of the river next comes under consideration, and as all the water used by foreigners in the settlements for domestic purposes is derived from the river, its effect on the health of the settlements can hardly be overestimated. Yet it is tainted not only with the refuse of gasworks, &c., but with every imaginable description of filth, and Dr. Jamieson shows clearly enough how the excreta of cholera and dysentery patients find their way into the water used for drinking and cooking by the residents. With this question are intimately mixed up the water-supply of the settlement, which clearly ought not to be drawn direct from the river as at present, and the condition of the fore-shore—another fruitful source of disease. There is a great extent of surface exposed to the sun's rays, on which every tide leaves a considerable share of the organic debris, both animal and vegetable, that it had in suspension. It deposits faecal matter and other abominations, the emanations from which, especially in hot weather, sensibly pollute the atmosphere. The same remarks apply with equal force to the Soochow, Yang-King-pang, and other creeks. All these evils are intensified by the condition of the drains, which rapidly accumulate poisonous filth, and are never efficiently cleansed. The thorough drainage of such a place as Shanghai is confessedly a difficult problem, seeing that a large area at the back part of the settlement is considerably below high water mark. Of course the only complete remedy would be a proper flushing of the sewers, but in the absence of this several palliative measures are suggested.

Dr. Jamieson also puts forth some good practical suggestions relative to baths and wash-houses, regulation of brothels, quarantine, &c., but our space will not allow us to follow him through all of these. On the whole, shocking as it is, we believe his gloomy view of the sanitary condition of Shanghai to be entirely justified by the facts. From the time when a large Chinese population was permitted to herd in crowded and badly-constructed houses, in the midst of the foreign hongs, Shanghai ceased to be a "model settlement." The *North China Herald* is reluctant to avow this, and clings to the traditional title, despite Dr. Jamieson's report; indeed, it broadly charges him with grossly exaggerating the evil and ignoring the good points of the settlement. But, warmly as we have defended the moral character of Shanghai when assailed by the Duke of Somerset, we cannot with equal confidence defend its sanitary character from the attack of Dr. Jamieson. He has certainly made out a strong case for prompt and vigorous action on the part of the municipal authorities.

S I A M.

—o— BANGKOK.

We have advices from this port to April 1, but no news of importance. From the *Weekly Advertiser* we learn that H.B.M.'s Consul General, T. G. Knox, Esq., has been appointed by H.E. the Spanish Ambassador Acting Spanish Consul.

The King's steam yacht *Imperatrice Eugenie* passed down the river on March 22, having on board H.E. the Spanish Ambassador and suite, who expect soon to sail hence, the Ambassador having concluded the objects of his mission. Mr. Knox, H.B.M.'s Consul General, and Acting Spanish Consul, accompanied the Spanish Ambassador.

On the 21st and 22nd March two extensive fires occurred at Bangkok, one of them very destructive. The buildings near the palace of H.R.H. the late Kroma Mun Mahesuen, with one exception, were devoured. Several lives have been lost. About three hundred houses were destroyed, and many of the poor are left homeless.

BORNEO.

—o— LABUAN.

We extract the following from Labuan Correspondence dated 9th March:—

The Italian War Steamer *Princess Clotilde* arrived at Labuan from Manila on the 10th, and left on the 21st February for Pontianak, and other Dutch possessions; she will return to Labuan in about two months.

The Italian Government are desirous of establishing a colony on the coast of Borneo, and the Commander of the *Princess Clotilde* has had an interview with his Highness the Sultan of Bruni on the subject. There has been an unusual number of deaths among the soldiers of the Ceylon Rifles stationed here, arising from a malady termed *Beerree Beerree*. The rest of the inhabitants, both European and natives, enjoy good health.

H. M. S. *Elk* has returned from Sarawak.

JAVA.

—o— BATAVIA.

The news of the projected telegraph between Singapore and Java has given rise to a good deal of discussion. In the *Java Bode* we find the following article on the debate which took place last November in the Second Chamber of the States General on the subject of telegraphic communication:—

"The Minister of the Colonies said that amongst the applications for concessions without subsidy, he had met with two for connecting directly Ceylon with a point on the west coast of Java (about Anjer) and a line direct to the west coast of Australia. Now, Mr. Speaker, I have disposed of all these applications provisionally within the last few days, and have intimated to the two applicants last referred to that the Government would give permission to them on certain conditions, but without any exclusive concessions, to land a cable on Java from Ceylon in connection with the ordinary Telegraphic System. A term is stipulated, on expiry of which the permission is to be withdrawn if not acted upon in the meantime. We must now wait the result."

Subsidy or no subsidy—Java to be taken up in the British Australian Telegraph hire with or without money—that was the question. In appropriate terms the Minister would have expressed himself thus:—"My financial conscience revolts against subsidy unless when it is unavoidable." Call the subsidy "Bertram," Mr. Van Bos-ee (Finance Minister) "Alice," and Mr. de Waal (Minister of Colonies) "Robert," and it is as if it stood thus:—Alice won't have that I, Robert, meddle with Bertram.

We who heartily wish to see the British Australian line carried out, require to keep that starting point in view. But the opposition of the Minister reached its crowning point, when, in following the flight of Mr. Fransen van de Putte in his speech, he entered with him into a learned discussion as to the commercial importance

of Singapore. Mr. Van de Putte had put on the wings of the eagle, and had favoured the Chamber with one of his most profound prophetic glances into the world of commerce—in short, he became sublime. "The importance of connecting Java with Singapore," he had said, "was nearly as great as that of connecting British India with Europe, for," he added, "Singapore is the centre of the entire Freight and Exchange trade of the East." The temptation to answer lyric with lyric was now too strong for the Minister. "The honourable member"—he began quite drily, but with the intention of soaring gradually higher and higher, "The honourable member has reminded me that I am still in his debt for a reply as to the great value of a connection with Singapore. According to him Singapore is the general regulator of commercial matters in the Indian Archipelago. I can by no means admit this. There is at the present moment to be discerned an evident striving to break Java loose from Singapore, and I have more sympathy with that desire than that we should be continually dependant upon that English free port, and it is just on that account that I am the more favourably disposed to the applications for concessions that I have referred to, and which propose to connect Ceylon direct with Java, and Java direct with Australia without including Singapore; we shall at all events make a trial with them. I consider it most damaging, both in a political and commercial point of view, to subscribe to the idea that Singapore is to be the permanent 'emporium of commerce in the Indian Archipelago. No: this is what Batavia must be and can be, if we only regulate our mercantile laws accordingly." Thus, in that memorable sitting of the Chamber did these two colonial reforming eagles stride away heavenwards on their politico-commercial stilts, with the pale sun of a November day in their faces.

Take these words of the minister for good coin, and nothing can come of the telegraphic connection with Singapore, of which the *Java Courant* of 25th March opens to us the prospect. The "quarter altogether worthy of credit" from which that Government paper received this joyful communication will turn out not to be worthy of credit. "All the necessary preparatory measures having been completed" will end in a disgraceful retraction, for not only does the Minister feel more sympathy for a telegraphic connection between British India and Australia which leaves out Singapore, but, if it depended only upon him, he would work against any connection *via* Singapore. Where, in the latter times, has there ever been discerned an evident striving to break Java loose from Singapore? Well, then, if any such desire does exist, the Minister, who is essentially a man of the present day, and quite up to his day, will assuredly do all he can to promote this most laudable desire for emancipation. Away with Singapore! Ceylon for ever!

But had it not been for "Alice"—we repeat it—Robert would have sung a different song. That is what gives us confidence in the tidings communicated by the *Java Courant*. Now that the shares of the British Australian Company are all subscribed for, and that that Company can do without the Dutch subsidy; now that in case of need, and in event of opposition on our part, that Company is empowered to lay a submarine cable direct from Singapore to Port Darwin, giving Java the go-by, all these unfriendly words of his Excellency must just be regarded as never having been spoken. Had the British Company been inclined to recompense evil for evil, it might have answered Mr. de Waal's "without including Singapore" with an equally hostile and narrow-minded "without including Java." But it is still a fortunate circumstance that on opening Pandora's Box there is found, besides a little hope, also some generosity remaining on the earth, or, if you will rather have it so, it is indeed fortunate that there exist certain social interests in common which make it easy for Ministers and Companies, patrons and private individuals, to be generous.

We have already confessed our unbelief in the Dutch Steamboat Company (which proposes to establish a steam communication direct with Holland through the Suez Canal). We desire now to renew our expression of confidence in the British Australian Telegraph Company, and the reason for that difference is, not that we accept the *Java Courant* as gospel, but that we put more faith in an enterprise with eight millions of guilders than in an undertaking which has nothing else to show than a pamphlet. And now, if there is anyone whose feelings of patriotism revolt at the idea that Netherlands India should get a telegraph cable to Singapore, and again another such cable to Port Darwin, without paying a farthing for it, our advice to him is to write to London and take as many shares in the English Company as his love of country may dictate.

Respecting the proposed Exhibition to be held at Batavia the *Java Bode* gives the following further particulars:—

We are enabled to state that the efforts of the Commission *ad hoc* for an exhibition of the works of ancient and modern artists, to be held in the buildings of the Botanical and Zoological Garden here, has thus far been crowned with a wished-for result, as from many sources important contributions have been promised, so that now fully two hundred paintings in oil colours and some particularly fine engraving, besides a collection of photographs of the paintings of living masters, will be forthcoming. The successful bringing about of the Exhibition thus assured, the commission has fixed the period of sending contributions to be from

the 25th of March to the 25th of April; while the opening of the Exhibition for the members and for contributors will take place on Monday, April 18, at nine in the morning, at the close of a *matinee musicale*, to commence at seven a.m. For the general public the Exhibition will be opened on the following day, a charge of one guilder each being made for admission for grown persons, and half a guilder each for children.

SUMATRA.

The *Sumatra Courant* of the 15th March says:—"We learn that in a short time an armed demonstration will have to be taken against the island of Nias, where some chiefs are waging a fierce warfare. A certain chief in the Batta lands had assumed a warlike attitude in consequence of some slaves escaping from his rule and taking refuge among the Battas under the Dutch rule. He sent to demand the refugees, but the demand was refused, and he forthwith commenced to make reprisals and hostile incursions, even carrying off people into slavery. An armed expedition will have to be sent out to bring him to reason and proper terms."

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

SINGAPORE.

From this port our advices are to the 7th April. The outward English mail of Feb. 25 was received there on the 31st March.

An adjourned meeting was to be held after the departure of the mail, to take into consideration the despatch of Governor Ord. Some difference of feeling existed upon the subject, it being thought, apparently by a minority, that a sufficient expression of opinion had already been given by the Straits Association of London. Other and more occult influence seemed to be at work.

We take the following from the *Singapore Daily Times*:—

The question of the Waterworks, which will come before the Legislative Council during the ensuing session, will be about the first one of any real public utility that it has had to deal with, and will, it is to be hoped, receive a fair and impartial consideration. We have the advantage of knowing beforehand what his Excellency's views are on the subject; he thinks that it should be undertaken at the expense of the Municipality, and not of the Government. The Municipal Commissioners, on the contrary, deem the Government bound to carry out the undertaking of the Indian authorities, and bring a good supply of water to the foot of Fort Canning Hill, whence the Municipality are willing to distribute it over the town. A great deal of correspondence has passed between the Commissioners and the Government on the subject, and a number of schemes submitted, only one of which has received the approval of the Commissioners,—that of the Colonial Engineer for bringing the water through iron pipes, laid in the present conduit, to the foot of the hill in front of the ice house, whence it is proposed to be distributed over the town by means of stand-pipes. This is not only the simplest and most economical of all the schemes submitted, but is one exactly suited to the requirements of the place. We are not so sanguine, however, that it will be so considered by the Council.

The *China Mail* gives publicity to a rumour that Mr. Deane, the Superintendent of the Hong Kong Police, has been appointed Commissioner of Police for the Straits Settlements. We are not yet aware that the post is vacant, and therefore deem the report rather doubtful.

With reference to the feeling manifested in Java with regard to the question of telegraphic communication, the *Daily Times* says:—"It seems that among a section of Dutch politicians—including the Minister of Colonies—a considerable jealousy of Singapore has been evidenced on the question of the extension of the telegraph to Java, and a strong effort has been made, and, so far as we may judge from the language of the Minister, is still making to connect the west end of Java by a direct submarine line to Ceylon, thus avoiding connection with Singapore. The chief obstacle to the realisation of this direct line to Ceylon probably lies in the fact that the Australian Telegraph Company is no longer a conjectural project, but a capitalised undertaking, bound to be carried through, whatever discouragement be offered to it in Holland; and moreover, it does not seem that, with all his desire for an independent cable, the Minister for the Colonies is in a position to subsidise the scheme with a grant from the Imperial treasury, and we don't think private enterprise would be inclined to take it in hand on its own merits. It is impossible to deny the patriotic enthusiasm of the Minister who refuses to accept the supremacy, even in a commercial sense, of a neighbouring Power, and in his assurance that Batavia and not Singapore must be the permanent emporium of commerce in the Eastern Archipelago, the Netherlands traders in Java may find some hope for bright days in the future. But we fear beyond the circle of his own countrymen, and even among them only the most sanguine, the brilliant picture he draws will be viewed rather as one of what might have been than what may be. With a start of two centuries, with a position not much less central, and with the advantage of a large inland industry at its back, Batavia has seen ebb away from her shores to those of this island that trade which it is now sought to regain for her.

Singapore may owe much to its geographical position, but who will say what the relative positions of the two places would have been had Dutch conservatism earlier yielded to the irresistible force of free-trade? Half a century ago had Batavia been thrown open to the ships and trade of all nations, and had the internal Government of Java been reconstituted, and become the preserver of order and the guardian of trade, instead of the taskmaster and tax-gatherer of Holland—even had the reforms now realised been realised then—the aspirations of the Colonial Minister at the Hague might not have been far from realisation. But it is now too late. Nor will an obstinate ignoring of the claims of Singapore, and a refusal to co-operate in progress that will benefit both, because it will not benefit Java only, tend to repair the evils of the past.

We are given to understand that the Prussians have turned their attentions from Pulo Tioman to Pulo Tingih as a desirable locality for a coaling station for their navy steamers, &c. There can be little if any doubt that both they and the Austrians are alive to the propriety of having a few possessions and places of call in this part of the world which they may call their own. Well selected and well handled, such stations might prove to be the germs of prosperous colonies.

GOVERNOR ORD'S DESPATCH.

Some adverse criticism having been passed on the reply of the Straits Association to the above despatch, in respect of the omission from the latter of Clause 20, we are asked to state that no such clause existed in the copy as received from the Colonial office, the numbers running from 19 to 21. Probably the error was a mere clerical one on the part of the copyist at the Colonial office, but it was one which the Association was not at liberty to rectify. They were bound to present an exact copy of the document sent them. It was impossible for them to say but that a clause No. 20 really existed in the original, in which such indisputable evidence was given of Governor Ord having lost both his senses and his temper, that Lord Granville in mercy withheld it.

Commercial Report.

(For dates see First Page.)

IMPORTS.

HIOGO AND OSAKA.—The high price of grain, and the limited supply of native produce, have had a somewhat depressing influence upon the import trade, which, with the exception of the single article of Rice, was less active than usual at the time of the year. Stocks of staple Cottons were, however, moderate, and prices of these were fairly maintained. Grey Shirtings improved during the early part of the month, but had since lost a portion of the advance, and closed weak at quotations. Cotton Yarn had been in fair demand throughout, and at the close more inquiry existed, with nominal stocks. Black Velvets and Turkey Reds slightly lower, owing to arrivals, but the latter were still in request. Victoria Lawns continued to attract attention at improving rates. With the exception of Taffachelass, good patterns of which were saleable, other Cottons were comparatively neglected. Orange Camlets were still asked for, and there was a demand for Green; other colours dull and lower. Figured Orleans maintained their value. Black Lustres continued to find buyers at fair rates. A few small sales of Black Cloth reported, but these goods, as well as Blankets, were almost entirely neglected. Quotations:—Cotton Yarn, Nos. 16 to 24, per bale, \$168; 28 to 32, \$175 to 176; 38 to 42, \$185 to 190; G E Grey Shirtings, 7 lbs., 38½ yds. 39 in., per piece, \$2.75; 8½ to 8½ lbs. do., \$3.25 to 3.31; 9 lbs., 38½ yds. 44 in., \$3.50 to 3.62; G E White Shirtings, 56 to 60, 40 yds. 36 in., \$2.50; 64 to 72 reed, do., \$3.50; T-Cloths, 6 to 7 lbs., \$2 to 2.40; Handkerchiefs, Assorted, per doz., \$0.65 to 0.75; Brocades and Spots, White, per piece, \$2.62; do., Dyed, \$3.25 to 3.62; Chintz, Assorted, 24 yds. 30 in., \$2.50 to 2.87; Chintz, Turkey Red, do., \$2 to 3.25; Turkey Red Cambrics, 3 lbs., do., \$3.31 to 3.37; Velvets Black, \$2.37; Victoria Lawns, \$1.12 to 1.25; Taffachelass, Double Warp, 12 yds. 43 in., \$2.80; do., Single do., do., \$2.50; Camlets, SS, Orange, \$16 to 17.

YOKOHAMA.—The dulness which characterised the market at the date of our last report had continued, and had induced some holders to make slight concessions in rates. 8½ lbs. Grey Shirtings had met with a moderate inquiry at a reduction of 2½ cents per piece; 7 lbs. maintained previous value. The demand for Yarn had been but small, and the few lots quoted established a decline on last rates. Fancy Cottons had been generally dull, excepting Dyed Brocades, which were occasionally inquired for. Woollens continued neglected. The current quotations were:—G. E. Grey Shirtings, 7 lbs., per piece, \$2.77½ to 2.80; ditto, 8½ to 8½ lbs., \$3.00 to 3.05; do, 9 to 9½ lbs., \$3.50 to 3.60; G. E. White Shirtings, 56 to 60 reed, \$2.65 to 2.85; do., 64 to 72 reed, \$2.90 to 3.05; T-Cloths, 6 to 7 lbs., \$1.90 to 2.30; Brocades and Spots, White, \$2.80 to 2.90; do., dyed, \$4.00 to 3.60; Chintz, Assorted, \$2 to 2.50; Handkerchiefs, per dozen, \$0.65 to 1.10; Turkey Red Shirtings, per piece, \$3.00 to 3.10; Taffachelass, Double Warp, \$2.95 to 3.25; ditto, Single, \$2.30 to 2.60; Velvets, Black, \$8.25 to 9.50; Cotton Yarn, No. 16 to 24, \$52.50 to 53.25; ditto, No. 28 to 32, \$52.00 to 52.50; ditto, No. 38 to 42, \$57.00 to 59.00. Woollens and Mixtures: Camlets, S and BBB, per piece, \$13.50 to 14.50; ditto, SS, \$13 to 13.50; do., SSS, \$9.50 to 10.50; Cloth, Medium and Broad, \$0.80 to 1.60 per yard; Lastings, per piece, \$12 to 13.50; Long Ellis, Assorted, \$8 to 8.75; Orleans and Lustres, Plain, \$375 to 4.25; do., Figured, \$3.50 to 4.50; Lead, per picul, \$6.25 to 6.75; Iron, Nail Rod, \$2.70 to 3.50; Bars, \$2.60 to 3.25.

SHANGHAI.—Grey Shirtings: During the week a steady business had been done in 8½ lb. goods, and last quotations have been fully maintained. The dealers had been eager buyers, but few importers would sell

at ruling prices. Stocks were getting low, and a feeling existed that ere long holders would obtain their own rates, viz., Tls. 2.30 per piece, ordinary delivery. There were few 7lb. goods on offer, and an advance of 1c. per piece had been established. The demand for the heavy makes was languid, and the market exhibited a drooping aspect. White Shirtings unchanged in value; purchases to a fair extent reported. T-Cloths lower, and if holders continued to thrust their stocks on the market, a still lower range of prices would be the result. About 40,000 pieces had changed hands during the week at reduced rates. Fine Mexican 18 by 18 7lb. goods placed at Tls. 1.76 to 1.80 per piece. Chop Dollar sold at Tls. 1.85 per piece. Drills: No change to notice in these goods; sales trifling and rates slightly easier. Fancy Cottons: Spotted Shirtings, Brocades, Turkey Reds, Chintzes, and Handkerchiefs, had all been inquired for at former quotations; little business had resulted. A sale of Dyed Damasks reported at Tls. 4.65. Other kinds of Fancies without change. Woollens were in no better position than last reported. Long Ells, indeed, were worse, and quoted fully 5c. per piece lower. C.P.H. Scarlets were being offered by the silkmen, who accepted them in barter, at Tls. 5.90 per piece; a parcel of well-known chop assorted had been forced off at Tls. 5.70 per piece. Camlets, Lastings, Crapes, and Spanish Stripes remained as last quoted, with a dull market. Figured Orleans had declined in value, and quotations for them must be considered nominal. Metals—Nail Rod Iron: Settlements only 10,000 bundles of small and assorted sizes, at Tls. 2.37 to Tls. 2.40 per picul. The market for the lesser kinds was very strong, but the large sizes, being in plentiful supply, were decidedly at a discount. Lead: No improvement could be noted, and prices were nominally the same; one small parcel of L.B. had changed hands at Tls. 5.10, which may be considered a good price. Quotations:—Grey Shirtings, 7 lbs., per piece, Tls. 2.04 to 2.07; 8.4 to 8.6 lbs., Tls. 2.27 to 2.31; 9 to 9.12 lbs., Tls. 2.55 to 3.15. White Shirtings, per piece, Tls. 2.2 to 3.0. T-Cloths, 6 lbs., per piece, Tls. 1.45 to 1.72; 7 lbs., Tls. 1.65 to 1.85; 8 to 8.4 lbs., Tls. 2.05 to 2.16; XX Tls. 2.40; American Drills, 40 yards, Tls. 3.7 to 3.8.8; American Jeans, 30 yards, Tls. 2.8 to 2.8.5; American Sheetings, 40 yards, Tls. 3.45 to 3.8.5; English Drills, 40 yards, Tls. 3.5 to 3.6; Dutch Drills, 40 yards, Tls. 3.4 to 3.4.7. Handkerchiefs, Blue, per dozen, 0.55 to 0.65; Brown, 0.48 to 0.4.8. White Figured Shirtings, per piece, Tls. 2.35 to 2.4; Dyed, Tls. 3 to 3.1. Camlets, SS, Tls. 11 to 12.1; SSS, Tls. 10 to 10.5; Spanish Stripes, per yard, Tls. 0.50 to 0.5.5; Medium Broad and Habit Cloth, Tls. 0.9 to 1.5.0; Long Ella, Scarlet, 24 yards, HH, per piece, Tls. 6.05; CPH, Tls. 6; Assorted, HH, Tls. 5.7 to 5.8; CPH, 5.8 to 5.9.5. Lastings, 30 yards, Tls. 10 to 11; Crape Lastings, 30 yards, Tls. 5 to 8; Crape Lustres, Tls. 3.75 to 4.25. Orleans, Figured, 30 yards, Tls. 8.4 to 8.8; Plain, 30 yards, Tls. 3.8 to 3.7.5.

SAIGON.—The business transacted had been very limited in comparison with the important sums produced by the exportation of rice. 8½ lbs. Grey Shirtings met with good inquiry. White Irishes were dull of sale, and stocks very heavy. Quotations:—Grey Shirtings, 8½ lbs., \$3.16; do., 7 lbs., \$2.70; Grey T-Cloth, 6 lbs., \$1.90; do., 5½ lbs., \$1.80; do., 5 lbs., \$1.70; do., 4½ lbs., \$1.60; White Irishes, \$2.20 to \$2.27½.

BANGKOK.—Business in manufactured goods had been interfered with to a considerable extent by the ceremonies attendant on the cremation of the late King. The Siamese New Year holidays would commence in a few days; and until they are over there would not be much business doing. G. E. Grey Shirtings, 8½ lbs., Tls. 5½ per piece (equal to \$2.84 per piece net); ditto, 7 lbs., Tls. 4½ (equal to \$2.22 per piece net); ditto, 6 lbs., Tls. 3½ (equal to \$1.89 per piece net). Grey T-Cloths, 7lb., Tls. 3½ per piece (equal to \$1.76 per piece net); ditto, 6 lbs., 2½ (equal to \$1.49 per piece net); Grey Madapollams, Tls. 37 per corge (equal to \$19.98 per corge net); White ditto, Tls. 59 (equal to \$21.06 per corge net); White Figured Shirtings, Tls. 5 per piece (\$2.70 per piece net); Grey Yarns, No. 40s., Tls. 257 per bale (\$138.78 per bale net); ditto, No. 30s., Tls. 255 (equal to \$137.70 per bale net); ditto, No. 18 24s., Tls. 215 (equal to \$116.10 per bale net); Turkey Red Twist, No. 40s., in 10 lb. bundles, Tls. 240 (equal to \$129.60 per bale net); Green, No. 40s., in 10 lb. bundles, Tls. 150 (equal to \$81 per bale net); Orange, No. 40s., in 10 lb. bundles, Tls. 143 (equal to \$77.22 per bale net).

SINGAPORE.—The latest quotations were:—40s. Mule Twist, \$150 to 147½; 8½ lbs. Shirtings, \$3.05 to 3.07½; 7 lbs. Shirtings, \$2.55; 5 lbs. T-Cloths, \$1.60; 6 lbs. ditto, \$1.87½; 7lb. ditto, \$2.10.

EXPORTS.

—O—
TEA.

HIOGO AND OSAKA.—During the month settlements to the extent of 1,200 picul had been made, at higher rates than those ruling at the departure of last mail. Medium to fine had been readily purchased, but the lower grades neglected, owing to the high prices asked by the holders. The Esperanza had sailed for New York with 438,098 lbs. Settlements:—About 1,200 piculs. Arrivals:—About 500 piculs, and coming forward very slowly. Stocks:—2,800 piculs. Quotations:—Common, Rios 16 to 20 per picul; good common, Rios 21 to 25 per picul; medium, Rios 26 to 33 per picul; good medium, Rios 34 to 38 per picul; fine, Rios 38 to 45 per picul; finest and choice, Rios 46 and upwards per picul.

YOKOHAMA.—The business done had been very slight, settlements chiefly for San Francisco amounting to about 500 piculs only, making the settlements since the departure of previous American mail not more than 3,000 piculs. Stocks continued very small, and of a very undesirable quality; arrivals also had been almost nil; otherwise a fair business would have been done, as the demand reported in our last continued unabated. Prices very firm at last quotations. The Cœur de Lion and Alphonse had sailed, the former with 988,765 lbs. for New York, and the latter with 295,535 lbs. for Boston. The Brave and Charles C. Leary were loading for New York. Quotations:—Common, \$24 to 26 per picul, nominal; good common, \$27 to 29; medium, \$31 to 35; good medium, \$36 to 39; fine, \$40 to 42; finest, \$43 to 46; choice, \$47 to 50.

SHANGHAI.—Black: There had been very little doing, there having been no settlements and only 530 chests shipped on native account, leaving about 2,200 chests in stock. Green: Had been settled to the extent of

5,000 ½-chests at Tls. 21 to 24.50, showing very full rates for medium to good Teas. Stocks estimated at 5,400 ½-chests Fyehow and Moyune, and about 2,500 ½-chests Shanghai packed, but many of the chops shown as country Teas were mixed with Japan leaf. There were no Pingsuys remaining.

SILK.

HIOGO AND OSAKA.—With the improved position of Silk in Europe, and the high rates ruling in Yokohama, silkmen had materially advanced their ideas. Settlements had been made to the extent of about 112 piculs, mostly in Hank sorta, with a small proportion of Sodai, Itchisen, &c. Large parcels of Silk had been shipped to Yokohama on native account. Quotations:—Hanks: Fine, \$685.71 to 742.85; Medium, \$619.05 to 666.66; Common, \$571.43 to 619.05. Sodai: Fine, \$642.85 to 666.66; Medium to Common, \$571.43 to 619.05. Itchisen: Fine, \$688.09 to 666.66; Medium, \$571.43 to 628.57; Common, \$528.81 to 571.43 per bale.

YOKOHAMA.—There had been a good demand, and there was a continued current of business from day to day. Prices were fully maintained for best sorts with even an upward tendency on some, but there was less disposition to pay extreme rates for lower grades. Settlements about 750 bales; arrivals barely equal to sales. Quotations:—Mybashi and Sincha Hanks: Extra, 36s. 7d.; Best, 34s. 4d. to 35s. 10d.; Medium, 30s. 6d. to 32s. 10d.; Inferior, 27s. 6d. to 29s. 9d. Oahu: Extra, 37s. 9d. to 38s. 11d.; Best, 33s. 11d. to 35s. 10d.; Medium, 31s. 8d. to 33s. 2d.; Inferior, 27s. 6d. to 29s. Cosha: Best, 29s. to 30s. 6d.; Medium, 26s. 4d. to 27s. 10d.; Inferior, 23s. 8d. to 25s. 11d. Sodai: Best, 30s. 2d. to 32s. 1d.; Medium, 28s. 3d. to 29s. 9d. Etchisen: Best, 28s. 3d. to 30s. 2d.; Medium, 26s. 4d. to 28s. 3d.; Inferior, 23s. 8d. to 25s. 7d.

SHANGHAI.—The inquiry for Silk had continued on a fair scale, and some 300 to 400 bales had been settled; the demand chiefly run on Haining silks No. 2 and under, Tls. 500 to 505 being quoted for No. 2 Fatmow; other silks, such as Re-reels, Szechuens, &c., had also found buyers, but transactions in Tsatlees had been restricted owing to the hoort stock, there being no "chops" left on offer. Some 100 to 150 bales had again been bartered for Woollens. Unsold stock reported 3/400 bales, and it was not expected that more than 7/800 bales would reach before the new season.

COCHIN CHINA AND SIAM PRODUCE.

SAIGON.—Rice: Soon after departure of last mail prices had not only regained their former position but reached even the figure of \$2.15. Subsequently prices were for a moment weaker and \$2.10 was willingly accepted, but in spite of the daily decreasing amount of shipping and the want of money which was generally felt, the bulk of the business had been done at \$2.12½, and contracts passed at \$2.08. Long Vinhlong Grain: Several transactions at \$1.83 to 1.90, but the market having been fairly supplied with this grain, prices receded to \$1.70. The exports since show the extraordinary amount of 677,800 piculs, divided as follows:—Europe, 11,000 piculs; Singapore, 13,640; China, 63,110; Japan, 583,050; total, 677,800. Hides offering more freely, prices receded to \$8½ per picul for Buffalo, and 11½ for Cow. Horns in good demand, and are readily bought up at \$8.50 per picul. Black Pepper: Some trifling lots brought to the market, and fetched \$9 to 9½ per picul. Cocoa-nut Oil very scarce, at \$11 per picul. Gamboge: No stocks on hand; nominally, \$62 per picul.

BANGKOK.—The following is from the Borneo Company's report, dated March 26:—Business has been somewhat interfered with during the greater part of this month, owing to the ceremonies attendant upon the cremation of the late Supreme King; and although these are now over, we are not likely to have a very steady market till the first week in April, by which time the Siamese New-Year holidays will be completed. Rice: Owing to the very favourable accounts from China and Japan, the Chinese are eager buyers of Namsan Mill cleaned Rice at \$1.22½ to 1.25 per picul, and of Nasuan Mill cleaned Rice at \$1.40 to 1.45 per picul, put on board in the river in mat bags. Our rates for paddy have not as yet advanced, and we believe that prices of rice will again give way after the holidays unless the arrivals from China are excessive. White Rice is worth Tls. 56 per coyan (\$1.85 per picul f.o.b. in mat bags). Paddy: The new Namsan grain now begins to come to market, though somewhat scantily, at Tls. 25 to 26 per coyan. Supplies of Nasuan are abundant at Tls. 33½ to 33¾ per coyan. Sugar is taken for Bombay at Tls. 9½ per picul (\$6.21 per picul f.o.b.). Bown comes to market slowly, and is worth Tls. 5½ per picul (3.68 per picul f.o.b.). Sapanwood is neglected at our former quotations. Sticklac: Stocks are sufficient for local use only, and we are not likely to have supplies till June or July when the waters up country admit of produce coming down. Tealeed: First supplies may be expected in June. Gum Benjamin is scarce, and worth Tls. 125 per picul for first quality. Gamboge: A parcel of 10 piculs, No. 1, has been placed at Tls. 91 per picul. Buffalo Horns are in fair request at Tls. 15 per picul. Buffalo Hides are in little demand at Tls. 11 per picul (\$7.78 per picul f.o.b.). Black Pepper: The first boats ought to arrive at our market in a very few weeks.

EXPORT OF TEA AND SILK, SEASON 1869-70.

TO GREAT BRITAIN.

Date.	From Yokohama & Nagasaki.	From Shanghai and Hankow	From Fyehow.	From Amoy.	From Canton, Macao, &c.	Total lbs.	SILK. Total Bales & Cans
From June 1 to Feb. 28, 1870	74672	60864486	49843804	1949918	14404569	136339440	38774
Corresponding period last season	751407	63639159	53399568	...	18790745	138610879	49167

Shipments Since:

Mar. 10 per Loudoun Castle	From Shanghai	...	958,524	12
— 14 ... Dartmouth	... Do.	...	808,712	20
— 22 ... Salsette (ml. str.)	... Do, &c.	...	...	1,505

TO THE CONTINENT.

Date.	From Yokohama & Nagasaki.	From Shanghai and Hankow	From Fyehow.	From Amoy.	From Canton, Macao, &c.	Total lbs.	SILK. Total Bales & Cans
From June 1 to Feb. 28, 1870	...	...	...	...	...	4076017	14384
Corresponding period last season	...	...	...	...	...	40961234	10851

April 19. Grey Shirtings, 8½ lbs., Tls. 2.28. Freights to London, 60s. Exchange, six months', Bank, 6s. 0½d.

SINGAPORE.

(RECEIVED VIA GALLE, MAY 6.)

SINGAPORE, APRIL 26.—Grey Shirtings, 8½ lbs., \$3.05; Cotton Yarn, 40's, \$1.46. Freights £3. Exchange, six months', bank, 4s. 7½d. Arrivals, Eastern Isles, France.

(RECEIVED VIA GALLE, MAY 7.)

SINGAPORE, APRIL 30.—Grey Shirtings unchanged; Cotton Yarn, 40's, \$1.45. Freights, £2 12s. 6d. Exchange, six months, 4s. 7½d. No arrivals.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

GURRAY.—On the 19th March, at Shanghai, Mrs. M. S. Gubbay, of a daughter.
JOHNSON.—On the 8th March, at Shanghai, Mrs. F. B. Johnson, of a daughter.
LUDDICK.—On the 5th March, at Hankow, Mrs. Ferd. Lüddecke, of a daughter.
MACKINTOSH.—On the 14th March, at Shanghai, the wife of Lachlan Mackintosh, Esq., of a daughter.
MALCOLM.—On the 5th May, at 15, Powis-square, Bayswater, the wife of W. A. Malcolm, Esq., of a son.
TELGE.—On the 19th March, at Shanghai, Mrs. B. Telge, of a daughter.
WOODWARD.—On the 10th March, at Shanghai, Mrs. R. H. S. Woodward, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

DICKSON—BAKER.—On the 28th April, at St. James's Church, by the Rev. W. Falconer, rector, William John Dickson, Esq., H.M.'s Oriental Secretary of Legation at the Court of Persia, to Frances Josephine, youngest daughter of Captain Baker, R.N.
KESTEVIN—HILL.—On the 28th April, at St. Andrew's, Holborn, by the Rev. Henry Blunt, M.A., Thomas Kestevin-Hill, of Bedford-row, to Jemima, widow of John Clark, C.E., of Hong Kong, and daughter of the late Lieut. James Wood, R.N., Lloyd's Surveyor, Bristol.
POLABROEK—ROYER.—On the 4th May, at Klooster Church, at the Hague, by the Rev. Sluyter, Dirk de Graaff van Polabroek (formerly H.N.M.'s Minister Resident in Japan) to Bonne Elizabeth Royer, daughter of Captain G. Royer, R.N., and Baronner Milert tot de Leemkille.
WILKEY—FULTON.—On the 28th April, at Trinity Church, Paddington, by the Rev. Daniel Moore, M.A., Charles Edward Wilkey, Esq., Agra Bank, London, to Margaret, daughter of the late Alexander Fulton, Esq., Glasgow. No cards.

DEATHS.

FLETCHER.—On the 26th April, at Ainger-road, James Bealey Fletcher, M.A., of the University of London, youngest son of the late Rev. Joseph Fletcher, D.D., of Sturtey, in his 44th year.
POPOFF.—On the 27th Feb., at Peking, M. Popoff, Chinese Secretary, Russian Legation.

SHIPPING POSTSCRIPT.

ARRIVALS NOT IN THE TABLES.—May 3, at Hamburg, from Sumatra, St. Helene; April 30, at Corunna, from Manila, Cosmopolita; 22, at Boston, from Manila, Bunker Hill; from Singapore, Polly Lewis.

DEPARTURES.—May 5, from London, for Colombo, Ocean Rover; for Colombo and Madras (via Suez Canal), Great Victoria (str.), from the Clyde; for Batavia, County of Ayr; April 29, from Shields, for Java, A. W. M.; May 3, from Shields, for Colombo, Peri; 5, from Sunderland, for Batavia, Cydonia; 7, from London, for Yokohama, Rollo; 6, from Cardiff, for Singapore, Solid; from Amsterdam, for Batavia, Henrietta Maria; 8, from Liverpool, for Singapore, China, &c., via Suez Canal, Leith (str.).

LAYD ON.—At Glasgow, for Singapore, Janet Ferguson; at London, for Shanghai, Harrington; at Liverpool, for Singapore, via Newport, Favorite.

SPOKEN.—Beaunhama, Colombo to London, 10 days out, 1 N., 78 E. Guaymas, Macao to Hamburg, March 26, on the Line, 22 W. Semleam, (of Quebec), Samarang to Amsterdam, April 30, 48 N., 27 W. Grand Bonny (Dutch ship), Rotterdam to Batavia, Feb. 18, 26 S., 34 W. Fiery Cross, London to Hong Kong, March 10, 1 S. 24 W.

CASUALTIES.—The following telegram, dated Galle, May 4, received from Batavia, states as follows:—Helen Nicholson, Halliday, from London to Shanghai, with a general cargo, has stranded on Prince's Island; wreck and cargo sold for 28,500 guilders; crew saved. The following telegram, dated Galle, May 4, received from Yokohama, states as follows:—St. Dunstan, from Glasgow, has been wrecked at Cape King, at the eastern entrance of the Gulf, and the Bengal (British ship), Maclean, from Penarth Dock, went ashore west of Hiogo Point April 3, but was towed off by the Orissa (str.) with light part of cargo jettisoned; she does not appear to have sustained serious damage.

MISCELLANEOUS.—At Malta, May 4, Chrysolite (str.), from Liverpool and left for Colombo, &c., via Suez Canal. At Port Said, May 5, Danube (str.), from Liverpool, or Singapore, China, &c.; at Port Said, May 5, Danube (str.), from Liverpool, and proceeded for Singapore, China, &c.; at Mauritius, April 1, Eastern Isles (str.), Knight, from Cape Town, and left 4 for Singapore; 7, Hopeful, Buttrey, from Singapore; 30, Admiral Trehouart, Aubry, from Monte Video, sailed for Galle.

THE Messageries steamer *Tigre*, with the incoming China mails, had safely passed through the Suez Canal without being towed. The *Fuh-le*, *Otterburn*, *Alabama*, *Sphynx*, *Breadalbane*, *Albatross*, *Spartan*, *Craigforth* and *Staghaw*, are among the vessels that have recently traversed it, and a telegram dated Ismailia, May 5, informs us that the British transport *Jumna*, from India, had safely reached Port Said, with the 77th Regiment on board, and that the following ships were then passing through:—*Egitto*, *Stirling*, *Linois*, *Friam*, *Monning*, *Africa*, *Bywell Castle*, *Petersbourg*, *Danube*, *Fire Queen*, and *Milbanke*.

TEA SALES.

(PRODUCE MARKETS REVIEW.)

The large quantities of Tea brought forward for public sale last week has almost wholly occupied the attention of the dealers, and as usual, when heavy sales are progressing, the market has been dull. Altogether, nearly 50,000 packages have been brought forward in the sales, but of this large quantity a very considerable proportion is extremely low Tea, some of which has realised from 3d. to 7d. per lb.—a fall of about 1d. or 1½d.—but very few dealers would have been interested in this so-called Tea, however low it might have sold. The parcels of leafy Tea which realised from 5d. to 7d. were, many of them, very objectionable, and closely resembled in appearance and water the article known as "Maloo mixture." Good common Congou has realised prices fully equal to those paid by private contract prior to the sale. Some parcels, containing a large proportion of Dust, brought 11½d. to 11½d., but similar Tea, less dusty, sold at 11½d. and 1s. Nearly the whole of the parcels of good to fine Tea have reserved prices affixed to them, but, as these are generally placed too high, in nine cases out of ten the parcels are withdrawn. The greater portion of the Green Tea offered at sale being of low quality, the sales have gone flatly, and generally at a slight reduction. The character of most of the Scented Capers brought forward was also very common, and prices ruled from 3½d. to 10d. The effect of the heavy public sales has been to a great extent counterbalanced by the small quantity of Tea placed on the market for sale by private contract. The few transactions reported have been chiefly in common Congou, at 11½d. to 1s. At these prices there is a general feeling that purchases may be made without risk, especially as shippers and outside dealers are known to be desirous of operating at a slight decline. The limited business transacted in the better grades of Congou has been at steady prices. There is an almost entire absence of fine Congou, as may be inferred from the fact that two parcels of Moning were offered at public sale this week, at the reserved prices of 2s. 8d. and 2s. 5d., and although these prices were not obtained in sale, we believe that transactions have taken place in the better parcel at 2s. 7d.

LONDON TEA RETURNS.

	DUTY PAID.		EXPORTS.		COASTWISE.	
	1869.	1870.	1869.	1870.	1869.	1870.
For week ending April 30 lbs.	1,520,094	2,273,270	778,939	844,148	836,945	895,312
For the 17 weeks ending April 30 lbs.	25,481,541	25,321,416	10,855,702	8,609,537	15,215,580	14,633,747

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

COUCHMAN V. SILLAR AND ANOTHER.

The plaintiff in this case, in June, 1863, apprenticed his son to Messrs. Sillar and Bateman, who were general and colonial brokers, and paid a premium of £99 19s. The term was for two years, and in the course of that time Mr. Sillar retired from the business, which was thenceforth carried on by Mr. Bateman. The plaintiff thereupon sued to recover damages upon the ground that the defendants, by dissolving partnership, had broken their covenant that they would jointly teach the plaintiff's son their business. The question raised for the Court upon demurrer was, whether, under these circumstances, the plaintiff was entitled to maintain his action.

The Court held that the dissolution of partnership disabled the defendants from being able to perform their covenant, and, therefore, that the plaintiff could recover.

Judgment for the plaintiff.

THE CHINA CONVENTION AND THE INDIAN REVENUE.—The *Globe* says:—"Fortunately for the Indian Government, Sir Rutherford Alcock's convention with the Chinese Government is not to be ratified. Already last year the opium revenue in Bengal declined to the amount of £32,740, and in the Budget for the present year, in consequence of the increasing cultivation of the poppy in China, the loss of a whole million sterling, or one-eighth of the entire income from this source, is allowed for. Had the Peking Government been permitted to collect the increased import duty of the drug, as consented to by Sir R. Alcock, even this allowance would have been absurdly inadequate, and thus would a further difficulty have been thrust upon the Indian exchequer at a time when the deficits of the two last years together amount to nearly three millions and a-half and the income-tax stands at eightpence in the pound."

THE Nassau, surveying ship, Commander W. Chimmo, fitting at Devonport, is to be ready for sea on the 15th inst. She will proceed to Singapore, via the Suez Canal.

THE *Cologne Gazette* says that a Californian savant named Hanlay has created a great agitation in San Francisco, by pointing out, in a recent work, that there were Chinese in the country a thousand years before the Spaniards. Several German papers have thereupon remarked that as long as five-and-twenty years ago Professor Neumann, of Munich, produced proofs from Chinese sources, of the discovery of America by that people. Earlier still, Desguignes affirmed that Chinese books spoke of a land in the East which can have been no other than America. Neumann even brings to light an account of the travels of a Chinese monk and missionary to the realm of Fusang. That Fusang must mean Mexico is evident from the details given by the monk respecting the geographical position and products of the country. Among these he mentions a tree of which the shoots were eaten, the bark made into cloth and paper, and the sap made into an intoxicating drink. This is the Maguey, or great Chinese aloe, which is still used for these purposes. This monk went to Mexico in A.D. 499 according to our reckoning, but not as the first missionary, for five monks were sent there to spread the doctrine of Buddha in 458. What Mr. Hanlay further says respecting the similarity of certain customs among the Aztecs and Chinese, and the working of Buddhism upon the religion of the former, was also previously known. The list, however, is new which he gives of cognate Aztec and Chinese words.

LORD DERBY ON THE CONSULAR SERVICE.—Lord Derby has been examined before the Diplomatic and Consular Services' Committee. With respect more especially to the Consular Service, the noble earl remarked that it had always been held to be perfectly open, while as to the general principle upon which diplomatic appointments should be made, it was a good rule that a man should begin at the bottom, and rise to a certain position. There were, however, occasions on which it might be advisable to employ outsiders, but these should be the exception and not the rule. In a previous examination, his lordship gave information regarding the cost and value of the smaller European missions. He has not yet alluded to the China service, but will probably do so on a future occasion.

MR. CHISHOLM ANSTAY IN TROUBLE.—On the 12th ultimo Mr. Chisholm Anstey, while defending a prisoner at the Criminal Sessions of the Bombay High Court, was committed for contempt by the judge, Sir Charles Sargent. At the close of the case the judge said, Mr. Anstey, I committed you in order to maintain peace and quietness in the Court. That object has been attained, and there is no occasion for detaining you further, and you may therefore consider yourself discharged and the matter at an end. To this Mr. Anstey replied, "It shall not end with me," and left the Court.

DEATH OF A JAPANESE STUDENT.—Under the heading "Eastern Ashes to Western Dust," the *New York Times* gives a circumstantial account of the death and funeral obsequies of Kusakabe Taro, one of a number of Japanese students at New Brunswick College, New Jersey. He died of consumption at the early age of twenty-two, the fatal termination being hastened by excessive mental application. He is said to have been much liked and respected, and the funeral was attended by an extraordinary number of persons.

In our issue of the 11th ult. we noticed a report that Captain Chandos S. Stanhope, now serving in China, would be offered the post of Private Secretary to the First Lord of the Admiralty, vacant by the advancement to flag-rank of Rear-Admiral Seymour. This report turns out to have been correct, the offer having been made by telegram to Captain Stanhope within the past few days. Should he refuse it—which is improbable, as he has been absent from England for nearly four years—it will probably be offered to Captain Tryon, C.B.

MESSES. SMITH, ELDER, AND CO. announce as preparing for publication, in two volumes, *Journeys in North China, Manchuria, and Eastern Mongolia, with some Account of Corea*, by the Rev. Alexander Williamson. The work will also contain a complete and accurate description of Peking by the Rev. Joseph Edkins. It cannot fail to be a highly interesting book. It will be out in about a month.

A LETTER from Beyrout reports the death at that place, from heart disease, of Bishop Kingsley, of the Methodist Episcopal Church of the United States. He had started from California, via Japan, China, and India, where he had inspected the missions of his Church.

SIR EDMUND ANTROBUS, well known as the senior partner in Messrs. Coutts and Co.'s bank, died on the 5th instant. He was born in 1792, and had therefore attained the age of 78 years. He is succeeded in the baronetcy and estates by his son, Mr. Edmund Coutts, M.P. for Wilton.

WE understand the new Art Magazine which is to appear in June will be called *The Museum*. It will be about the size of the *Art Journal*, and the same price. The *Museum* will be very handsomely got-up in Imperial quarto, and each number will contain six full-page photographic illustrations.

THE annual meeting of the Art Union of London was held on April 26, when the following gentlemen gained prizes:—Mr. S. M. Moses, Shanghai, £40; Mr. J. A. Frazer and Mr. E. M. Van Reed, of Yokohama, £30 and £15 respectively.

Among the presentations to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, at the Court held last week, we notice the name of Ernest Satow Esq., Secretary of Her Majesty's Legation in Japan.

BREAKFAST.—EPPS'S COCOA.—GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING.—The very agreeable character of this preparation has rendered it a general favourite. The *Civil Service Gazette* remarks:—"The singular success which Mr. Epps has attained by his homoeopathic preparation of cocoa has never been surpassed by any experimentalist. By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills." Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in tin-lined packets labelled—JAMES EPPS & Co., Homoeopathic Chemists, London.

Foreign Intelligence.

—o—
GERMANY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

HAMBURG, May 3.

The Zollverein Parliament was opened last week by the Minister Delbrück, President of the North German Chancellor's Department, in the absence of Count Bismark, who was suffering from an attack of the yellow jaundice, and unable to attend. Dr. Simson was elected President, and Prince Hohenlohe, the late Prime Minister of Bavaria, Vice-President. Some preliminary business having been disposed of—among which was the Treaty of Commerce between the German Zollverein and the United States of Mexico, which received the ratification of the Parliament—the great business of the session was brought forward in the shape of a Bill authorised by the Zollverein Council for effecting certain changes and modifications in the tariff of Custom-house duties. The principal features of the Bill are a decided step in the right direction of free trade, as they include the abolition of the last remaining export duty (on rags), the repeal of the import duty on rice and various similar articles of consumption, and the reduction of the import duty on raw iron to a nominal sum of 2d. per 100 lbs., to be retained for statistical control. As an equivalent for these concessions the Bill claims a trifling increase of twenty-five groschens, or about 2s. 6d. per cwt. in the duty of coffee, which, being only one-quarter of a groschen per lb., can have no appreciable effect on the retail price or on the general consumption. Notwithstanding this, however, the proposal has stirred up considerable opposition both in and out of Parliament, especially at Berlin, where petitions against the increase of the coffee duty are being extensively circulated and signed by the old women of both sexes in the "Metropolis of Intelligence," as the inhabitants of Berlin love to call that city.

Baron von Philipsborn, the Postmaster-general of the North-German Confederation, has resigned that influential and lucrative appointment to accept a still more beneficial post in a private establishment—a sort of Credit Foncier—that has just been formed. His last official act was to sign with Mr. Page (on behalf of the British Post-office) on the 25th ult. the new postal treaty with England, by which the postage of a single letter between the two countries will be reduced from sixpence to threepence, and other postal facilities afforded. But that part of the treaty that will have the greatest interest for your German readers in the Far East is the arrangement made for forwarding the overland mail through Germany for shipment at Brindisi, by which it is in the power of the British Post-office to avail itself of this facility at any future period. There is also another item of the treaty that your readers will hail with joy, as under the present system there is a break in the connection at Alexandria; and whatever amount of postage may be paid on a letter in India, China, or Australia, destined for this city or any other part of Germany, and directed "via Trieste," or "via Marseilles," it is impossible to frank a letter all the way to its destination, and the postage from Alexandria has to be paid by the receiver. By the new treaty this inconvenience will cease, and the letters for Germany be delivered up at Alexandria to the North-German Post-office about to be opened in that city. The treaty is to come into operation on the 1st of July next.

A pamphlet on the organisation of the armies of Europe, from the pen of a distinguished Prussian general officer, has lately been published at Berlin, and not only created a great sensation in military circles, but also formed a subject for criticism in the press, especially in foreign journals, who can understand it very imperfectly, as for most of them the German language is a sealed book. Thus the *Independance Belge* demands that Prussia should take the lead in a general disarmament, as the North German Army, by the statements contained in the above pamphlet, is larger on its peace establishment than that of any other country on its war footing. Other papers quote the pamphlet to prove their assertion that the army of North Germany is as numerous as the whole forces of France and Austria combined, with other egregious and ridiculous misstatements. The real truth, however, is, as the writer demonstrates by official figures, that the German Army on the peace footing is only 300,000 strong, but that in time of war it can be brought up to 941,326 men, and be made ready to move in any direction at a fortnight's notice. On the other hand, it is as clearly shown that the French standing army, including the troops in Algeria and at Rome, is at present 448,711 men under arms, which can be raised in war-time to 1,028,930, including the Garde Mobile. And, finally, it is proved from official statistics that the peace establishment of Austria is 254,984 men, but which can be increased to a war footing of 800,000.

With regard to the illness of Count Bismark, I may add that the real malady has disappeared, but left him in a state of great feebleness, which may prevent him from attending to business for a week or ten days longer. He is at his country seat at Varzin, whither he went with his family to pass the Easter holidays.

The Crown Prince of Prussia is deriving much benefit from drinking the waters at Carlsbad, and will probably remain there a fortnight longer.

COMMERCIAL.

There is no alteration in the Tea market here; prices remain steady, and a moderate amount of business has been done, among which may be mentioned the sale of 2,000 chests of Congou, and 173 ditto of Souchong. The proposed repeal of the duty on rice in the Zollverein has caused that article to be held for higher prices. A cargo of 25,000 bags of Siam has arrived from Bangkok, and is now in the market. Cassia Lignea is firm, though the importations direct continue large. There is a considerable demand for Pepper, but no alteration in the quotations. Spelter still thoroughly neglected, the nominal price being 12½ marks Banco per centner, though a lower offer would probably not be refused.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVED.—Daylight, from Canton and Macao; Royal Diadem, from Hong Kong; Drydens, from Bangkok; Europa, from Singapore.

SAILED.—Koik, to Nicolayefsk; Clarendon, to Hong Kong; A. E. Vidal, to Shanghai.

LOADING.—For Singapore, Civale, and Oscar Mooyer; Macassar and Macao, St. Pauli; Hong Kong, Felicie; Shanghai, G. F. Vorwerk, Oscar Vidal.

RUSSIA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

St. PETERSBURG, April 29.

The projected reform in the administration of the Police Department appears to be abandoned for the present; but the Minister of the Interior is empowered to appoint a special commission to investigate the subject further, and draw up a report, when, it is understood, it will be again brought forward in the Council of Ministers under the immediate presidency of the Emperor in person.

The Imperial Geographical Society of this city is about to send a scientific mission to the Baltic provinces. The expediency of such a measure is claimed as an act of necessity to make a searching inquiry into the social relations and ethnographical peculiarities of the different classes and nationalities from the standpoint of political economy in the present day, the more so as it is considered absolutely indispensable to calm public opinion in the home and foreign press, which is now in such a state of excitement from the fanatical attempts of the old National party to Russify the German provinces and extinguish the German language there and the Swedish in Finland, as they are attempting to do with the Latin in the Roman Catholic Church, but which meets with such spirited opposition and indignation. No one can accuse me of entertaining any special proclivities in favour either of the Roman or Greek Catholic Church, but I must confess I sympathize with the former at being compelled, by a despotic scratch of the pen, to abandon the traditions of so many centuries, and consent to see such beautiful compositions as the *Te Deum laudamus*, *De profundis*, *Ave Maria*, and similar pieces, which in their original Latin seem interwoven with the Church service, lose all their beauty by translation into any foreign language—more particularly such a barbarous and unmusical jargon as the Russian undoubtedly is. These remarks were engendered in my mind by the contemplation of an event that has just occurred at Wilna, which of course has made a great sensation, and puts one in mind of the former persecution of the “noble army of martyrs,” or, in later times, the dogged firmness and constancy of Luther in burning the Papal bull. The case in point is as follows:—Piotrowitsch, the Dean of Wilna, having received several copies for distribution of the Imperial ukase, ordering the performance of the Roman Catholic Divine service and the translation of the Catholic Ritual into the Russian language, thus addressed his flock from the pulpit:—“I rejoice to see you so numerously collected here to-day, my friends, as it is my duty, both as your pastor and in my capacity as an ordained priest of the Holy Church, to warn you in the most impressive manner of a great danger that is rapidly approaching. I am officially ordered to read out to you the Imperial ukase concerning the future use of the Russian language in the Catholic Church, and at the same time I received from the administrator of the diocese, the Suffragan Bishop Zylinsky, 112 copies of the ukase, and of the Russian translation of the Ritual. Of these 142 copies I have destroyed 140 at my private apartments, and only retained a single copy of each to destroy them in the same way before your eyes.” Here he lighted a match, set fire to the papers, and held them in his hand till they were consumed by the flame. After the performance of this act he continued to address his flock as follows:—“The danger, with regard to the means of violence by which you are to be forced into a state of schism, is all the more imminent as the heads of the diocese—viz., the Suffragan Bishop Zylinsky and the Prebendaries Nemkecha, Tupalsky, Herburrow—and all those who follow the instructions received from St. Petersburg, are traitors to the Church, and are now members of the Russian, so-called Orthodox faith, having betrayed the religion whose priests they hitherto were. Repose no faith or confidence in them, for they are mercenary renegades who have sold themselves for lucre to Russia, and against whom I cannot sufficiently warn you.” He then exhorted his hearers to hold fast steadily to the Catholic religion, and concluded his address with these words: “Fall down, then, on your knees, and swear before God that you will suffer death for the cause of our Holy Faith, as I, who now address you for the last time, am ready to do. The conduct of the Russian Government must and will provoke the curse of excommunication from the lips of the Holy Father; but in the meantime I, his servant, take upon myself in this sacred place to pronounce the curse in the name of his Holiness. I go with calmness to meet the fate that may be in store for me.” After remaining a short time in the church to take an affectionate leave of his flock, Piotrowitsch hastened home, wrote a short report to the Governor-General, Count Popatoff, of what he had done and said, and then sat down in expectation of his apprehension, for which he had not to wait long, as he was immediately committed to prison, and will in all probability have in the course of time to make a forced march to Siberia. The capture, however, was not effected without some difficulty, as the whole of the parishioners had turned out to prevent it; and it was not until a battalion of infantry and a sotnie of Cossacks had made their appearance, and sixty civilians had been more or less seriously wounded, that Piotrowitsch was conducted to prison. On his way thither some of his flock asked him for a *souvenir*, and, having nothing else to offer, he gave them his priestly garment, which was immediately torn into shreds in the scramble, and those considered themselves fortunate who could get one of them. When then the Governor-General Popatoff telegraphed to St. Petersburg, reporting the case and asking for instructions what to do with the dean and on what plea to bring a charge against him, the telegraphic reply was that in this case a trial

would be dispensed with, and the prisoner was to be sent under escort to Tobolsk for banishment for life. In the meantime the Suffragan Bishop Zylinsky cannot show himself in the streets without being publicly insulted.

HOLLAND.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ROTTERDAM, May 4.

During the last few days nothing has been heard respecting the Ministerial crisis, which, according to the Opposition papers, was so near at hand a fortnight since. The *Amsterdam Courant* stated that Colonel Weitzel, Commander of the 2nd Regiment of Infantry, would accept the portfolio of the War Department, while other papers published the names of the successors to the Ministers of Foreign Affairs and of Justice. But none of these predictions have been justified; on the contrary, the *Nieuwe Rotterdamsche Courant* declared some days ago that the rumours about a Ministerial crisis were entirely without foundation. And I indeed believe that there is no question at present of altering the Cabinet. Parliamentary business having come to a standstill. The members of the Second Chamber will not meet for the despatch of business before the 10th, and it is stated that they will deal as soon as possible with the Sugar Bill for Java; but it is generally thought that the Minister of the Colonial Department will give a new form to the old Bill, with which the Liberals are, not without reason, very discontented. The Minister proposes to maintain all the old stipulations till the year 1878, and in the course of the intervening years to make an end of the compulsory planting, by decreasing gradually the land belonging to the sugar manufacturers. This system is on the one side too Conservative, and on the other too Radical. It is too Conservative because there would be no alteration for the next eight years, while at the same time it would be in the power of a Conservative Minister, should his party take the reins of Government, to prolong that term. On the other hand, it is too Radical, because it provides for no period of transition, which must influence badly upon the industry. The Bill laid before the members in 1866 was much more preferable. It proposed to alter the existing law at once, commencing with the abolition of the forced labour system, and, when this should have been accomplished, to apply the other necessary measure—viz., the decrease of the sugar manufacturer's lands. This Bill, however, as you are aware, did not become law; but the Liberal papers are still of opinion that it formed the only basis whereupon a regulation of the sugar culture can be effected. If the Minister does not alter his Bill in that way, it is quite certain, the *Handelsblad* assures us, that the Liberals will reject it, the consequence of which will be that Mr. de Waal will have to resign. I, however, think that next mail I shall be able to give you the tenor of the altered Bill.

One of our most eminent authors on *Economie Politique* has just published a memorandum which is of the highest interest. Mr. Wynne demonstrates that it is of the greatest urgency to reform our tariff in a free-trade sense; that is, he wishes protection to be entirely removed, and that import duties shall in future only be levied on those articles which have to pay excise, or those which cannot be produced in this country. The Dutch Treasury would lose by this alteration about 2½ millions of guilders, and to cover this amount Mr. Wynne proposes to levy an import duty on coffee of 10c. per kilogramme, which would produce f.2,200,000. In addition, he wishes to double the import duty on pepper and tea (from 25c. to 50c. per kilogramme), and to charge tobacco (notwithstanding that this article is also cultivated here) with f.1.50 per 100 kilogrammes. Mr. Wynne is of opinion that the small duty to be levied on coffee would not injure the trade here, or the cultivation of this article in our colonies. I fear, however, that the whole plan is a mere *chateau en Espagne*.

The *Times* of the 23rd of April contained a notice of the British Australian Telegraph Company, stating that satisfactory terms have been agreed upon between the Netherlands Government and the company for permission to land cables on the Island of Java, and for the transmission of messages over the Government telegraphic system in that island, so that the benefit of the Java traffic will be secured to the company before the end of the current year. I have reason to believe that this report will eventually prove correct, but it was, and still is, premature. So much is certain, that the concession to construct a telegraphic communication between Singapore and Australia through a part of the territory of Netherlands India, with permission to land a cable or cables in the neighbourhood of Batavia and on the East Coast of Java, has not as yet been granted. On the 26th of March the Minister of the Colonial Department, being interpellated on this subject, declared in the sitting of the Second Chamber that when the definitive concession is granted it will be published in the *Staats Courant*, our official journal, and up to this moment nothing has appeared on the subject.

Some weeks ago the most scandalous facts respecting the prisons in Java were published by the *Nieuws van den Dag*. This paper stated that in the prison at Poewodadie 215 persons were confined, notwithstanding that there was only room for seventy five. This matter has been discussed by our papers, and of course the Liberal journals urge the necessity of taking measures to build new prisons where necessary, and they blame in the most severe terms the Government which abolished corporal punishment without providing extra prison accommodation. It is very curious that the Conservatives, who always claim to mean so well by the Javanese, assert that these facts prove them to have been in the right when they opposed the Liberal measure abolishing corporal punishment. They say that a Javanese prefers to receive a certain quantum of blows than to endure a term of imprisonment, and it was in the interest of the Dutch Treasury to maintain the first-named punishment, because some millions must now be expended in providing prisons. This, again, proves that the whole opposition against the Liberal colonial system is based upon a question of money. The Royal family is at this moment on its annual visit to the capital, and, as usual, they will reside there for some days. Last Friday H.M.

the King laid the first stone of one of the principal sluices of the canal by which Amsterdam will be brought into direct communication with the North Sea. Amongst the high personages present were Messrs. Goertsema, Heemskerk Az, Schimmelpenninck, Pock, Van Boese—all Ministers or ex-Ministers. Mr. Thorbecke was absent, owing to the recent loss of his wife. That eminent statesman has gone to Germany, and it is stated in some circles that he will return to this country only as a private person. Prince Henry has started for Luxemburg, where he will stay about three weeks. The assertion of the Hague correspondent of the *Temps*, that a new Luxemburg question was on the tapis, is now proved to have been a hoax.

According to the advice of Messrs. J. A. Kool, engineer, and of N. H. Henket, the Minister of the Colonial Department has fixed that the width of the gauge for the line Batavia-Buitenzorg shall be 1.10 meter instead of 1.45 meter, and that the weight of the rails is to be 25 kilo. per meter instead of 35 kilo. The aim of these measures is to render the construction of railways cheaper, and to decrease the difficulties of laying the rails over mountains. It seems that an experiment is to be made in order to determine whether this economical plan will answer.

The High Court is now dealing with a law suit, which has created the greatest interest in our commercial circles. An Arab, Sech Abdallah ben Awl ben Mohamed Boepsaid, shipowner at Sourabaya, was condemned by the High Court of Java to pay the Government a sum of f.61,120.94, because one of his vessels, laden with Government salt, was lost by the fault of the master. The Arab, however, made an appeal to our Court, and the case is now on the point of being decided.

A general promotion has taken place amongst the officers of artillery, and several head officers have been pensioned. On a great number of officers and soldiers who took part in the military expedition on the West Coast of Africa (November and December, 1869) was conferred the knighthood of the Military William Order. In remembrance of this expedition a man-of-war, just launched at Amsterdam, has been named the *Guinea*. The expedition is now on its return home.

The Amsterdam Union Burgerplicht is now dealing with a proposal to establish a league for reforming taxation in Java. To enable its members to give an opinion upon this proposal, it is in consideration to appoint some one experienced in Java affairs to review the taxes levied there before and since the island was brought under our rule.

H.M. has granted permission to the Assistant-Resident of Gorontalo (Menado), Mr. J. G. F. Riedel, to accept the decoration of "Officier de l'Instruction Publique" conferred on him by the Emperor Napoleon; and to Dr. J. Huyvenaar, physician at Hong Kong, to accept the Order of Isabella la Catolica of Spain.

I have to record the death of Mr. David Boski, ex member of both the Chambers of the States General. He died, aged seventy-six, at Amsterdam.

You will remember that a good deal was said about the sea worthiness of H.M. steamer *Aryus*, bound for the East India. *Het Vaderland* now states that this vessel will make the voyage via the Suez Canal.

PRODUCE MARKETS.

TEA.—On the 22nd ult. the cargo of China tea ex Panuco, consisting of 1,417/4 and 3,978/12 Congou and 179/4 and 1,172/12 ch. Souchon, was offered in public sale. This auction has given the following result:—The Congou was partly sold at 55c. to 110c., the Souchon at 74c. to 119c., a great part being bought in. At the same auction were offered 518/4 and 664/12 ch. extra superfine Kyschow Congou, partly sold at 82c. to 106c.; 174/12 ch. extra superfine Lapseng Congou, at 104c.; 100/4, 200/12, and 300/16 ch. Congou, per Ceylon, from Foochow, partly sold at 97c. to 112c.; 147/12 ch. Souchon, ex Jubilee, from Foochow, sold at 95c.; 296/16 ch. finest new season's Scented Orange Pecco, at 80c.; and 81/4 ch. fine Moning Congou, at 70c. On the same day were offered the following parcels Java:—Trade mark Tjikoppo Mayak, 8/4 ch. Java Boel, at 58c.; 201/4 ch. Java Congou, 72c. to 80c.; 368 ch. Java Souchon, 80c. to 90c.; 124 ch. Pecco, 230c. to 250c.; and 14/12 ch. Pecco Souchon, 92c. On the 28th were offered 7,754/4, 403/8, 530/12, and 50/16 Java, of which the greater part sold as follows:—Black Dust, 87c. to 97c.; Boel, 46c. to 81c.; Congou Boel, 48c. to 60c.; Congou, 65c. to 91c.; Souchon Boel, 65c. to 67c.; Souchon, 70c. to 115c.; Pouchon, 52c. to 54c.; Pecco Souchon, 82c. to 111c.; Pecco, 120c. to 515c.; Green Dust, 50c. to 68c.; Schin, 48c. to 97c.; Thunkay, 94c. to 120c.; Hysant, 120c. to 137c.; Uxim, 120c. to 139c.; Joosjes (g. b.), 130c. to 163c.; do. (f. b.), 130c. to 144c. On the 9th of June will be offered in public sale 3,280/4 and 97/12 ch. Java.

COFFEE.—The market since the last auction has been very dull. The lower prices influence very badly abroad, and instead of increased business the transactions were very limited. Many lots, resulting from last auction, are offered now, but buyers cannot be found. The transactions include 2,043 bags Java, ex Ellen, at 33½c.; 1,515 bags do., ex Herman de Ruiter; 1,661 bags do., ex Princes Amalia; 1,267 bags Macassar, ex Elisabeth and Jacoba, at 30c. The total stock was, on the 1st inst., 615,867 bags, whilst 149,200 bags were floating. 269,606 bags were delivered by the Trading Company since January.

RAW SUGAR.—The market looks somewhat healthier. About 5,000 baskets have changed hands at f.1 under March value. Holders, however, decline to operate without an advance. Stock in bond, 35,332,418 kilo.

RICE.—A good business is doing, and the following important lots have been sold:—4,280 bags Indramayo table, ex Graafstroom, at f.10; 6,056 bags Sourabaya, ex Europa, at f.5½.

JAVA TOBACCO.—The market is animated. The following parcels have been sold by private tender:—980 bags Java Djajah Malang; 128 bags Djajah K; 200 bags Kotha PJ; 510 bags HL; 180 bags HL/A; 460 bags Krossok Kedirie; 86 bags BJ; 410 bags ETB/K; 644 bags Kedirie VF; 552 bags Tripa Kawi; 376 bags BD Kawi, and 184 bags D Kawi; 34 bags Kidol, ex Somerses.

SPICES.—Prices are well maintained, but there are no transactions to report. The Trading Company's stock is as follows:—

	Nutmegs.	Mace.	Cloves.	Cinnamon.
Stock on Warrants ...	3,046 c.	152 c.	2,708 c.	41 b.
Unsold stock ...	1,127 "	347 "	"	"

PRESERVED GINGER.—In auction were offered 490 chests China, partly sold at 77c. to 79c.; 25 chests Mandarin sold at 107c. to 109c.

BANCA TIN.—The market closed somewhat less active. Some lots of importance have changed hands at f.78½, f.78¼, and f.77¾. For delivery out of the spring auction f.75 have been paid. Stock of the Trading Company on warrants, 24,858 slabs; unsold, 58,374 slabs; floating, 19,300 slabs. Billiton stock on warrants, 1,291 slabs.

JAVA INDIGO.—The auction held by the Trading Company on the 26th of April, at which 316 chests were offered, went off very slowly. Ordinary quality realised from 20c. to 30c., under valuation; middling brought valuation prices, and fine quality 25c. above. Since the auction 698 chests offered for private account sold at 24c. to 700c.

HIDES.—A good business doing, and about 10,000 pieces Java Binder and Buffalo, ex Royal Arthur, L. J. Enthoven, Europe and Libertas, were sold by private tender.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Arrack: 136 casks Souraba, ex Royal Arthur, sold at prices that did not transpire. Rattans: The following parcels have changed hands:—174 piculs, ex Ida Elisabeth; 155 piculs, ex County of Forfar; 100 piculs, ex Kinderdyk; 3,170 b., ex Libertas. Japan Camphor: The nominal quotation is 53c. China Cinnamon: 200 chests offered in public sale; only 80 chests were sold at 70c. Mother-o-pearl Shells: 14,420 ps. Macassar, circa 211 piculs, imported per Elisabeth and Jacoba, were sold.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.—April 19, at Brouwershaven, from Banjoewangie, Susanna; at Texel, from Tjilatjap, Slidrecht; April 20, at Brouwershaven, from Batavia, Hoek van Holland; April 20, at Texel, from Batavia, Nederland and Oranje; from Samarang, Kenemerland; April 25, at Brouwershaven, from Batavia, Yedo, Maria; from Banjoewangie, Johanna Maria; at Texel, from Banjoewangie, Louis Meyer; from Batavia, Leopold Graaf van Limburg Stirum; at Flushing, from Akyah, Mogul; at Texel, from Banjoewangie, T. D. D. Marshall; April 27, at Brouwershaven, from Banjoewangie, India; April 30, at Brouwershaven, from Batavia, Glenduror.

DEPARTURES.—April 20, from Texel, for Batavia, Maibit.

PASSENGERS OUTWARD.—For Java, per Kosmopoliet II.: Messrs. Kolman and family, R. N. Reuvekamp Gille and family, J. C. Schoegers and family, H. A. Klerks and family, P. A. Klerks and family, F. B. Logeman and family, W. J. v. d. Lindt and family, Mr. Wolf and family, A. C. C. Engelhardt-Blommenstein, Loos-Schumacher, Crammer, Kusman and child, Miss H. Kroesen, Miss Creman, Messrs. K. F. Hordyk, T. Palm, T. W. M. van der Palm, H. Buning, T. M. W. van der Hoeven, T. van Aerde, T. van Selms, J. G. Milius, C. F. Engelhardt, J. G. Kuster, H. F. Leemker and family, and 125 soldiers. Per den Elshout: Messrs. B. Baruh and H. Scherbann. Per Maibit: Messrs. W. Glaser and family, H. le Conge, Ph. M. Leydelmeyer, T. H. Buyten, A. J. Middelhoven.

PASSENGERS INWARD.—From Java, per Hoek van Holland: Mr. Hallegraaf.

UNITED STATES.

THE LATE CHINESE MINISTER.

On the 20th ult., a large number of citizens, representing the New York Chamber of Commerce and the Union League Club, were received on board of the *Silesia*, at Hoboken, for the purpose of receiving the remains. There were present on the occasion General N. P. Banks, General McDowell, and General McClellan, beside numerous private friends of the deceased Minister. The Boston City Council was represented by Alderman F. W. Jacob and Councilmen Hollis, R. Gray, and F. Williams, and the Governor of Massachusetts by Adjutant-General Cunningham and Major Capello of his staff. At the time of the arrival of the escort on the *Silesia*, the gangway of the vessel was draped in mourning, the flags were at half-mast, and the officers and crew were assembled on the main deck, with heads uncovered, surrounding the coffin, which lay enclosed in a large black case, studded with silver stars. An American flag also covered the coffin. An address was made by Mr. Wm. E. Dodge, President of the Chamber of Commerce, who said that, although it was only right that the illustrious dead should receive marks of respect at the hands of all citizens of New York, it was felt that anything like a procession or formal display at this time would be unnecessary, and therefore they had met in this quiet way. The ceremony of transferring the coffin to the revenue cutter was then performed by means of ropes and pulleys attached to the yard-arm. The remains were subsequently conveyed on board the steamer *Providence*, and were taken charge of by the Massachusetts escort, together with General Banks, Mr. Isaac Livermore, and Mr. E. L. Burlingame. The steamer afterwards sailed for Boston, and, on her departure, the flags on several vessels in the river and bay were placed at half-mast. Previous to the transfer of the body General Banks presented the regrets of the Vice-President, Speaker Blaine, and of the Congressional delegation from Massachusetts, for being compelled to absent themselves from the ceremony on account of official business.

The funeral of Mr. Burlingame took place on the 23rd ult. at Boston. At nine o'clock in the morning the remains were taken from Faneuil Hall, and, escorted by the Independent Corps of Cadets, were carried to the Arlington-street (Unitarian) church, where a very large crowd had assembled, completely blocking the aisles and passage ways, rendering locomotion a matter of great difficulty. At eleven o'clock the body was slowly borne into the church, while a dirge was chanted by the choir. Appropriate selections of Scripture were then read by the Rev. Dr. E. S. Gannett, and a hymn, written for the occasion by the poet Whittier, was sung. The Rev. Dr. George W. Briggs, of Cambridge, then delivered an address on the life, services and character of the deceased. A procession was then formed which, leaving the church, proceeded through Arlington-street, Beacon-street, Charles-street and Cambridge-street to West-Boston Bridge, and from thence in a direct line through Cambridge-port and Cambridge to Mount Auburn where the remains were finally interred.

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The London & China Telegraph.

LONDON: MONDAY, MAY 9, 1870.

MISSIONARIES IN CHINA.

So much has been written regarding the position and doings of Missionaries in China that the subject has become stale, and even the title of this article may invoke an impatient exclamation from many readers. We do not however return to the subject without a reason. A Parliamentary paper just issued (China, No. 9, 1870) contains a mass of interesting correspondence respecting the question of the right of English Missionaries to acquire land and houses, or to reside in the interior of China. The correspondence originated in a letter addressed by the Baptist Missionary Society to Lord CLARENDON asking for information as to these rights, and his Lordship forwarded this letter to Sir R. ALCOCK, requesting him to send materials for a reply. Sir RUTHERFORD in his answer (dated Peking, March 12, 1869) lays down the law thus:—(1) No British subject has a right to buy, hire, or receive as a gift any land or building away from an open port—whether for missionary purposes or otherwise—unless it can be shown that such a right has been secured to French Missionaries, in which case Englishmen might claim to share it under the "favoured nation" clause. (2) It is true that in the Chinese text of Article III. of the French Treaty these words appear: "It is permitted to French Missionaries to rent and purchase land in all the provinces, and to erect buildings thereon at pleasure." But then the French version does not contain these words, or any to a similar effect, and it is distinctly stipulated that the French text shall in all cases govern; so the words interpolated in the Chinese text are not binding. (3) A kind of prescriptive or permissive right has been allowed to grow up, by which land and houses might be acquired for missionary purposes, in a certain way, and under certain conditions; but these conditions are such as leave a prohibitive power in the hands of the local authorities. In fact, French Missionaries are allowed on sufferance to exercise in a limited degree the rights of internal residence, and the English can expect nothing more. Indeed, Sir R. ALCOCK adds, it is a question whether Her MAJESTY'S Government should demand for English Missionaries even the same privileges that are claimed by the French, seeing that grave complications may ensue; and if the French are willing to take the consequences of these, that is no reason why the English Government should be obliged to do so.

Such, briefly summed up, were the arguments of Sir R. ALCOCK; and in a short reply, the SECRETARY for FOREIGN AFFAIRS expressed his entire concurrence in them. So the matter rested until July last, when Sir R. ALCOCK forwarded to the Foreign-office the letter addressed to him in that month by the Rev. J. EDKINS and other Protestant Missionaries at Peking which has already been published, together with his own comments on the statements it contained. The Missionaries urge that the hostility entertained by the Chinese to Protestant Missionaries is not directed against them as a class, but as foreigners. To which Sir RUTHERFORD replies, the expulsion of Mr. TAYLOR and his party was on purely Missionary grounds. They were known as Missionaries; they

were plotted against, placarded, reviled, and assailed in that character, not as foreigners. The charge of killing children, taking out their eyes, &c., is one only brought against Missionaries, and it was by that cry the populace was raised against them when their expulsion was effected. This is certainly true enough. The Missionaries, again, complain that "Commerce is put into the foreground as the one only object of 'Great Britain in China,' and assert that this ought not to be, as one of its leading staples, opium, has so demoralising an effect. In reply to this, Sir RUTHERFORD does not deny the demoralising effects of opium, but shows that this is no argument why the Chinese should be forced against their will to grant land and houses to Missionaries. The Missionaries say (and we cannot help being a little amused at the cool way in which they lecture the Minister) that complications must arise from time to time in the opening up of this country to foreigners, and it rather becomes Her MAJESTY'S representatives in China to meet those difficulties, and to try every moral means to overcome them, than to advise retrogression in order to get rid of them. The Minister replies that if Missionaries persist in demanding protection while they knowingly risk such complications they necessitate armed intervention and the use of gunboats, measures which, in this very letter, they say are "most abhorrent to their feelings." In another part of their letter the Missionaries lay great stress on Mr. BURLINGAME'S announcement that China desires entire reciprocity in foreign intercourse, and argue therefrom that foreigners are entitled to as much liberty in China as Chinese are allowed in Western countries. Besides, Mr. BURLINGAME expressly invited Missionaries to plant the shining cross on every hill and in every valley, and why should they not accept the invitation? The question is very drily disposed of by Sir RUTHERFORD:—"As to Mr. BURLINGAME'S high-flown speeches, and the expediency of calling upon the Chinese Government either to repudiate these promises or fulfil them, this has already been done, and the disavowal quickly followed." In reply to other passages in the letter, the Minister argues that Missionaries may be perfectly right in coming to China, and yet not at liberty to do what they please; not altogether right in seeking to prosecute their work in a way eminently calculated to produce disturbances and grave political complications, and rendering resort to force or to war in the end all but inevitable. But while pointing out that even the high nature of their calling cannot entitle them to be considered infallible, or always in the right, still he avers that he has never regarded them otherwise than as a class entitled to the highest praise.

Sir RUTHERFORD ALCOCK concludes the despatch covering these documents as follows:—"An article on 'Romanism in Szechuen,' in the *London and China Express*, put side by side with a statement on Protestant Missions, contained in 'Mr. ALABASTER'S Trade Report, speaking of the district round Swatow, present a fair summary of disadvantages and advantages proved by experience to attend the labours of Romanist and Protestant Missionaries in China under existing conditions, and for facility of reference I inclose them both, only observing that, as regards Mr. ALABASTER'S statement it is incomplete, as no account is taken per contra of all the complications daily resulting from popular tumults, destruction of chapels, and attacks or outrages on both Missionaries and converts all over the provinces with increasing frequency where Missions, Protestant or Roman Catholic, seek to establish themselves. This is in part supplied however by a subsequent despatch and inclosure from Swatow, reporting a new instance of popular violence and official supineness while a Protestant Mission was being attacked; copy of which I inclose." This concludes the most important part of the correspondence, though it comprises also some letters exchanged between Lord CLARENDON and the Bishop of VICTORIA on the same and kindred topics. The impression left by an examination of it is that the Foreign-office may for the future be expected to follow strictly the dictum of Sir R. ALCOCK, approved by Lord CLARENDON, that English Missionaries taking up their residence in the interior of China must regard themselves as entirely on the sufferance of the local authorities.

WE have appointed Messrs. McEWEN and Co, of Hong Kong, our agents for that place and the southern ports of China; also Mr. P. CARL, Hamburg; Mr. STEINMEYER, Bremen; and Messrs. MACKAY, BOOMKAMP and Co., Amsterdam.

THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH IN CEYLON.

THE news brought by the last mail from Ceylon exhibits the population of that colony in a very pleasant light. The *Galatea* was lying at anchor off Colombo, and the inhabitants, of whatsoever race—European, Singhalese, Tamil, and Malay—were unanimous in their demonstrations of joy and in their eager and hospitable welcome. The great Galle Harbour question, and every other subject of ordinary local importance, faded into insignificance before the one all-absorbing fact—the QUEEN'S second son was in Ceylon! The intense enthusiasm that prevailed might almost lead one to believe that by this Royal visit the colonists felt themselves at length in some degree compensated and rewarded for the exemplary patience with which they have so long borne an exorbitant military contribution, and put up with a sham Legislative Council. It is, indeed, satisfactory to find that the keen sense of wrong that is undoubtedly felt among nearly all classes in reference to the policy adopted towards Ceylon by the Home Government, has in no degree dulled the edge of their loyalty. Political differences sink out of sight before such loyalty as most British subjects feel towards their Sovereign and her family. It is pleasing to learn, and must be a source of much congratulation to the colonists, that no such petty jealousies and bickerings as arose out of the Duke's visit to Singapore happened to mar the success of his tour in Ceylon. The manner of his reception at the two places exhibits a very marked contrast. At Singapore, the extraordinary conduct of the Governor had the effect of keeping the residents quite in the background, so that the distinguished visitor, on his landing, found nothing to receive him but a beggarly array of empty benches. At Colombo it was very different; Sir HERCULES ROBINSON had wisely determined that the *élite* of the island should be present to do honour to the Royal guest, and so effectual were his arrangements to this end, that quite a brilliant assemblage of the principal persons in Colombo greeted the Duke when he landed, while the scene was gazed on by a crowd of many thousands of the native population. Again at the levée, and at the evening reception, everything possible was done by Sir HERCULES and Lady ROBINSON to bring into contact with the Duke all who had any claim to that honour, and the same spirit seems to have been infused into all the proceedings connected with his visit, and with the happiest results.

The correspondents of the home papers have done full justice to the occasion, and *The Times*, *Daily News*, *Standard*, *Pall Mall Gazette*, &c., all had letters containing glowing accounts of the festivities. In almost all these the Royal visit is represented as having passed off without a single drawback; indeed, what with receptions, balls, illuminations, loyal addresses, and sporting excursions (the elephant kraals especially being a description of sport such as could be witnessed in no other part of the world), the Duke's reception in Ceylon ought to leave as favourable an impression on his mind as any of his previous experiences. But, if the correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette* is to be believed, some little doubt is felt as to the nature of the impression he has left behind. The natives are mostly disappointed that the appearance and manner of his Royal Highness did not bear out their Oriental idea of what a great Prince should be; but this is not all. It seems that the Duke, doubtless somewhat *blasé* and weary of homage, treated with some degree of indifference the endeavours made to amuse him, and that, doubtless by some mistake, he neglected to make a proper recognition of the almost superhuman efforts of the European official and native gentlemen—conducted, too, at a heavy cost to themselves in many instances—to do him honour, when a pleasant word or a smile would have been invaluable. No doubt (as the *Pall Mall* correspondent observes) the omission was unintentional, and when he hears of it he will be as sorry as anyone else; still, it is none the less to be regretted.

AMERICAN STEAMERS AND ENGLISH MAILS.

WE have already informed our readers that in March last a despatch was sent from the Foreign-office to Her MAJESTY'S Minister at Washington, instructing him to ascertain why the Pacific Mail steamers had been prohibited by the United States Government from conveying the English mails between China and Japan. The answer to this inquiry (sent in consequence of the representations made in the *London and*

China Telegraph) is now before us in the shape of a communication from the U.S. Secretary of State to Mr. THORNTON, wherein the following explanation is conveyed. It seems that in March, 1869, a reciprocal arrangement was entered into, by which the U.S. mail packets were to carry English mails free from Hong Kong to Yokohama, and the P. and O. vessels were to carry American mails free from Yokohama to Shanghai, whenever it might appear that any time could thus be saved. The one was intended to counterbalance the other, and in neither case did the agreement apply to the return voyage. In July last it terminated altogether by the discontinuance of the P. and O. line between Shanghai and Yokohama, since which time the United States postal authorities have claimed full postage on any English mails put on board their steamers.

This is by no means satisfactory, for it holds out no expectation of a renewal of the facilities thus withdrawn; but Mr. MAGNIAC, M.P., who has communicated with Lord CLARENDON as to the great inconvenience arising from their absence, has intimated that in the event of the persons interested being able to suggest a remedy, he will again address his Lordship on the subject. It is to be hoped some expedient will soon be devised to improve the very defective means of mail communication between the ports in the north of China and Japan.

WE understand that arrangements are in progress between the "China Submarine" and the "Great Northern Extension" Telegraph Companies which will obviate any rivalry. It is proposed that the Great Northern Company shall lay the cable (now ready to be laid between Possiet Bay and Shanghai) between Hong Kong and Shanghai, and subsequently another cable from Possiet Bay to Shanghai *via* Nagasaki. The "China Submarine" undertakes not to lay any competing lines. The Danish frigate and the two chartered ships, *Cella* and *Great Northern*, will take the cable on board, and proceed with all despatch.

TRAVELS OF A FRENCH MISSIONARY IN CHINA.

(FROM OUR PARIS CORRESPONDENT.)

At the recent annual meeting of the learned societies of the French provinces at the Sorbonne a gold medal was awarded to Abbé Armand David, who for several years has contributed largely to the *Jardin des Plantes* plants and animals from China, Mongolia, Thibet, and other parts of the Far East. For ten years the Abbé has performed long and difficult journeys in almost unknown countries, and often amidst hostile people, facing and overcoming difficulties of all kinds with indomitable energy. The plain in the midst of which rises the capital of China, and the chains of mountains which rise to the north and west of Peking were the first objects of the Abbé's travels; he found the country without trees, and almost without a bush, of a monotonous and desolate aspect, a few mulberry and elm trees in the neighbourhood of habitations, and a few cypresses around the tombs, and pagodas alone broke the line, but the collections which he made are of great interest, as showing the curious relations which exist between the natural productions of a part of Asia and those of Europe. In the neighbourhood of Peking, whose latitude corresponds with the southern shores of the Mediterranean, are found animals which exist also in central Europe as well as those which inhabit India; the tiger and leopard are not rare in the mountains of Si-Wan, to the north of the Great Wall. It is a mixture, in fact, of European and Asiatic forms.

Everything, says the Abbé, is mysterious in China; a few steps to the south of the city of Peking there is an imperial park, surrounded by walls, at least twelve leagues in circumference. In it live in profound peace, multiplying from time immemorial, troops of antelopes and deer of a peculiar species. The Abbé had been told about these animals, which were to be found nowhere else, and his curiosity became highly excited; but access to the park was interdicted to all Europeans, and it was hopeless to obtain permission to visit it. An ardent naturalist is a perfect schoolboy in his nature. The Abbé thought of the wall, and, seizing a favourable opportunity, he mounted it, and there by good luck saw a herd of more than a hundred long-tailed deer. At first he took them for elan, or gigantic reindeer, but he was certain that the species or variety was unknown, and that he had made the discovery, rare now-a-days, of a new mammiferous animal of great stature. Determined to obtain at least the spoils of

some of these creatures, the Abbé tried all means; he enlisted the French Legation in his favour, but the Legation seemed perfectly helpless as regarded any influence over the Chinese Government. Happily, he thought of the Tartar soldiers who guarded the park, and he felt sure that "for a consideration" he should obtain some skins of the deer in question before the winter; and he succeeded in his object. At a later period M. Bellonet actually succeeded in obtaining two of the animals from the Chinese authorities, who gave them the name of Mi-lou.*

In 1866 the Abbé made an exploration in Mongolia. He was obliged to take a load of luggage, but, said he, "I take no provisions; I depend on the natives, for I think that with a little determination where one man lives another may"—a phrase that well paints the man. For eight months he journeyed in these countries, where he believes no European before had ever penetrated, sending a large collection of natural productions to France, and keeping journals of the aspect of the regions through which he passed, their geologic character, the manners and customs of the inhabitants, and all particulars that met his eye. On his way to the Eastern Ourat with two companions, as he says, a man and an ass, he was warned that the brigands had assassinated two unfortunate Mongols; but he proceeded on his way, and continued his scientific researches.

Still later the indefatigable missionary explored the central provinces of China, the Kiang-si, the Se-Tchuen, and always with success. Last year he was in Chinese Tartary, at Mou-pin, where he passed a terrible winter in the mountains; but he made many remarkable discoveries; amongst others, a bear of an unknown species, a white bear with black ears and legs. At the present time the Abbé is still at his work, and is preparing a new kind of triumph; the Minister of Foreign Affairs has placed a collection of instruments at his disposal, and intends to try and initiate the Chinese in the physical and natural sciences. "Should he be successful," says the report of the society, "China will be won over to our civilisation." We wish the worthy Abbé Godspeed with all our hearts.

OPINIONS ON THE JAPAN LOAN.

The Times says that, although to external nations Japan is as yet a comparatively strange country, its capacities have been illustrated by the enormous development of its trade both with England and the United States during the past few years, and the conclusions of the various merchants engaged in this new and attractive branch of commerce seem favourable alike to the commercial sagacity and good faith of the Government and people. It may reasonably be anticipated that this sagacity and good faith will not break down in the commencement of their public monetary relations with the West, especially when those relations are established to supply means for augmenting their wealth, but will be so maintained as not only to justify any boldness our merchants may now be disposed to display by becoming investors, but to lead to a long financial intercourse, in which we may constantly increase our operations, and at the same time with safety gradually reduce the terms upon which they are undertaken.

The Standard also has no doubt the operation will be a success. The amount is small, and Japan has no other debt. The trade is vastly increasing, and the customs dues are understood to be considerably above half a million a year. The Oriental Bank have large establishments in Japan, and it is satisfactory that the arrangements for collection and transmission of the moneys for the loan are entrusted to them. Their connection with the operation is also a guarantee that every form necessary to make the loan perfectly legal has been observed. It is very desirable that the projected railways should be speedily constructed. They will develop the resources of Japan, and greatly add to our trade with that empire. The population of Yedo is 2,000,000, and that of Osaka 1,000,000. The railway between these two places will probably give returns in themselves sufficient for the interest and redemption of this loan.

The Pall Mall Gazette is not so sanguine. It observes that it appears, that not only has the trade of Japan with this country not increased, but statistics show that between 1864 and 1868 it was on the decline. It should further be remarked, in connection with this loan, that the security offered is considered to be so good as to arouse suspicion. Moreover, if the Imperial Government of Japan set aside the whole of their customs receipts as security for a loan to begin constructing railways, what security will they have to offer for further loans? Foreign commerce is opposed to the prejudices of the nation, and there is still unrepealed an edict, dated 1637, which makes it a

* A young naturalist, M. Alphonse Milne Edwards, has since described this animal, which he calls *Elaphurus Davidianus*, in the "Archives of the Museum of Natural History."

capital offence for natives to travel abroad. Intending subscribers should also weigh the probabilities of disputes and difficulties which may so easily arise between the contractors for the work and a Government so little accustomed to the engagements which characterise the dealings between more civilised nations.

The Economist says:—The loan to Japan is certainly a very singular one, and is a remarkable example of rapid changes. If about ten years ago, at the time of Lord Elgin's mission to Japan, he or any of his suite had been told that in 1870 such a loan would be asked and made, they would have hardly thought it possible. Japan was then a country about which no foreigner knew anything; which refused information; where travellers were murdered and were unsafe; the very Government of which was peculiar and unknown. No doubt we have since learnt much that is favourable. Japan is an ancient arrested civilisation; like so many others in the East it began we do not know how, and stopped we can hardly explain why. The people are of remarkable imitative intelligence, ready to copy European inventions, and profit by European knowledge. But when we come to lend them money, there are several questions which must be asked and answered. First. Have we sufficient experience of Japan to say what the real working of its peculiar polity is? Secondly. Do we know what all the various bodies and persons having power in that polity may think of paying money to foreigners—that being an incessant difficulty to all but the best nations? Thirdly. Even if we know what the Japanese polity is now, can we be certain what it will be some years hence? It is now subject for the first time to the most powerful of all social solvents—the perpetual contact with a higher material civilisation. In general this is not a process of pure improvement. The first stage often is that a secluded nation (like a boy brought up at home) loses its narrow morality without, for a time at least, gaining a broader morality. Are we sure that this new nation can be trusted with the greatest of pecuniary temptations—that of borrowing from persons they never have seen, and of only defrauding (if they do defraud) persons whom they never will see? To many a foreign loan must seem a new monstrosity, and will not repaying it seem a worse? We ask these questions, not that we wish ill to this singular loan; on the contrary, we should be glad to think well of it, for the Japanese are a very interesting nation. But it is our duty, as far as we can, to make lenders see and know what they are doing; and especially now, when for many years there is more "money to lose" in Lombard-street than there has been for many years past, we are most anxious that due care should be taken, and that if possible it should not be lost.

THE JAPAN LOAN.

(To the Editor of the *London and China Telegraph*.)

SIR,—In your number dated the 2nd instant there is a very able article on the "Japan Loan," and your remarks with reference to the "additional security" mentioned in Mr. Lay's glowing prospectus induces me to ask what portion of the million is to be appropriated to the railroad and its promoters, and what portion the Oriental Bank Corporation will retain to reimburse itself for moneys already advanced to the Japanese Government on the same security—viz., "anticipated Customs' dues." The argument that some use, that fresh loans will enable the Japanese Government to pay the interest on the present one, and that they are too shrewd to "kill the goose that lays the golden eggs," may hold good if the million finds its way to the Japanese coffers, and if the proffered security be still at their command. The present disturbed state of Japan, and the necessity of our keeping troops there, admitted even by our present economical Government, suggests that in the event of indemnity being required by foreign Governments they would, as in the case of China after the war, possess themselves of the Custom dues. The public has a right to look to Mr. Lay for information, as he has endeavoured to reassure it by announcing the source of security and so-called "additional security" to investors.—I am, Sir, &c.,

City, May 5, 1870.

AN OLD RESIDENT IN JAPAN.

Monetary and Commercial.

The report of the Telegraph to India Company (Limited), to be presented this day, congratulates the shareholders upon the result of the operations of the British-Indian Submarine Telegraph Company, by which the communication has been successfully completed between Suez and Bombay, and states that the arrangement of the 2nd of January, 1869, will at once be carried out, under which the shareholders will receive £37,500, in fully paid shares of the British-Indian Submarine Telegraph Company, with

the four months' interest upon the lease of the line to April 30. The necessary resolutions for winding-up the company will be submitted to the meeting.

The report of the Anglo-American Telegraph Company (Limited) states the total receipts accruing to the company for the nine months ended the 31st of January last, including a balance of £3,725 carried over from the last account, to amount to £118,915, while the working expenses were £12,657, leaving £106,258 available for dividend. Out of this three interim dividends of 10s. per share, amounting in the whole to £90,000, have already been distributed, and there remains a balance of £16,258 to deal with. The directors, therefore, now recommend a further dividend at the rate of 5s. per share, free of income-tax, leaving £1,258 to be carried forward. Since the commencement of the joint purse arrangement with the French Atlantic Company the receipts have been fairly satisfactory, and the expenses naturally consequent upon competition greatly diminished. The *Robert Lowe*, which has been expressly built as a maintenance ship at the cost of the two companies, is expected to be ready for sea by the middle of May, when she will at once proceed to Newfoundland to repair the 1866 cable.

At the meeting of the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company the report showed a much improved state of the traffic for the last half of 1869, and recommends the payment of £2 a share—viz., a bonus of £1 10s. out of the "insurance account," and 10s. a share out of the balance to the credit of the "repair and renewal account."

At the meeting of the shareholders in the Great Eastern Steamship Company, Sir Daniel Gooch, M.P. (the chairman), congratulated the shareholders upon the successful working of the company and upon the board being in a position to propose a distribution of shares in the British Indian Telegraph Company, which, with the division in the autumn of last year, would be equal to a dividend of between 50 and 60 per cent. upon 1,250 shares to be dealt with upon some future occasion. The report and accounts were adopted, and it was announced that the ship had been chartered for five years by the Telegraph Construction Company. The sum to be paid annually for the hiring was £22,000, or equal to a dividend of 20 per cent. per annum, as the Construction Company undertook to insure the vessel for £140,000, and to pay all those charges which are usually borne by the owner.

At a meeting, at which about 800 policy-holders in the Albert Life Office attended, the following resolutions were adopted:—1st That the policy-holders approve of and accept the scheme of reconstruction prepared by the committee of policy-holders, annuitants, and shareholders in the Albert Life Assurance Company, and now submitted to the meeting, subject to such modifications as may be found expedient and be sanctioned by the Court of Chancery. 2 That this meeting earnestly impress upon the policy holders the importance of sending in their individual assents to the scheme as speedily as possible, so as to strengthen the hands of the committee in carrying the same into effect. 3. That the policy-holders consider it desirable, and agree to pay the premiums due on their respective policies to an account to be opened at the Bank of England and the Agra Bank (Limited), in the names of Messrs. Thomson, Bell, and Major-General Cunningham, three of the members of the committee of policy-holders, annuitants, and shareholders, in the Albert Life Assurance Company, the premiums to be returned in case the scheme of reconstruction should not be carried out, without deduction of any kind.

At the annual meeting of the Standard Life Assurance Company at Edinburgh the new assurances for 1869 were stated to have been 1,619, for £1,110,347, yielding in new premiums £38,532; that the assurances in force are £15,413,600, and the accumulated fund £4,284,648, while the annual income is £710,428.

The Committee of the Bank of London announce a payment to the shareholders of £1 5s. per share, being the first return of the capital of the undertaking. The debt of the Atlantic and Great Western Railway Company has occupied very much of the time and attention of the committee, and still continues to do so. They are proceeding with the careful realisation of the other outstanding assets of the bank, and have reason to believe their value was not overstated in their last report. The committee also express a hope that they will make a second distribution of capital at no distant period, when they will issue an extended report.

At a meeting of the members of Lloyd's held on the 5th to consider the propriety of shortening the term for payment of losses which have been duly settled, it was resolved, after a somewhat

animated discussion, that on and after the 1st of July next the date of payment should be one week after settlement instead of a month, as at present.

Special telegrams to Lloyd's announce the loss of the *Helen Nicholson*, London to Shanghai, with cargo valued at £80,000; and the *St. Dunstan*, Clyde to Yokohama, with a rough cargo, of not much value. The registered owner of the *Helen Nicholson* is Mr. B. C. Nicholson, Liverpool, and of the *St. Dunstan* Mr. John Low, Greenock.

The Netherlands India Steam Company have announced, by a circular from Amsterdam, that the Royal approval has been granted to the articles of association, and the first call must be paid by London subscribers to Messrs. Montague and Co. before the 14th inst.

The twelfth annual general meeting of the shareholders of the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China will be held at the Bank at one o'clock on Tuesday, the 17th inst.

The offices of the Compagnie des Services Maritimes des Messageries Impériales have been removed from 4, Moorgate-street, to 97, Cannon-street, opposite the railway station.

Creditors of the Oriental Hotels Company are to send in their claims to Mr. Cooper, liquidator, before the 1st July.

The tenders for £400,000 on bills on India were received on the 4th at the Bank of England, when the amounts allotted were—to Calcutta, £397,000; and to Madras, £3,000. The minimum price was fixed at 1s. 10½d., being a further reduction of 1 per cent., and tenders at 1s. 10½d. will receive about 23 per cent.; above, in full, showing a continued diminution in the demand for means of remittance to the East.

The Bank rates for bills at sixty days' sight on Singapore, China, and Japan are as follows:—Singapore, buying 4s. 3d.; selling, 4s. 5½d. Hong Kong, buying, 4s. 3d.; selling, 4s. 5½d. Shanghai, buying, 5s. 8d.; selling, 6s. 2d. Yokohama, buying, 4s. 3d.; selling, 4s. 7d.

The payment of 15 per cent. on the Japan loan was made on the 5th by subscribers. Transactions took place at 4 and 5 discount. *The Times*, which has written favourably of the loan had the following:—"The payment of 15 per cent. on the Japanese railway loan, which fell due yesterday, is stated to have been met with entire promptitude, and it is believed that by far the largest number of the original subscriptions were from persons who deliberately entered into the investment from knowledge of the country and people through trading or other connections. These parties doubtless considered the inducement of 9 per cent. interest a fair cover for the risk, and are therefore not likely to be swayed by any market fluctuations; but it is evident that a portion is in the hands of weak holders, who had no right to have anything to do with such a speculation, and who are now closing their thoughtless commitments, even at 3½ discount."

Subjoined is an account of the quantities of certain articles of produce remaining in the bonded warehouses of the United Kingdom on the 31st March, 1870, compared with the stocks on the 31st March, 1868 and 1869:—

		Quantities remaining in the Warehouses under Bond on the 31st of March.		
		1868.	1869.	1870.
Coffee ...	lbs.	37,478,382	37,246,662	47,440,053
Sugar, refined ...	cwt.	78,528	75,253	119,511
Ditto, unrefined	"	1,650,669	1,790,431	1,892,395
Tea ...	lbs.	89,791,726	106,893,385	112,859,890
Tobacco	"	74,281,715	57,871,587	55,586,268

BOARD OF TRADE RETURNS.

The Board of Trade returns for the month of March tend, so far as they can be relied upon, to confirm the prevalent impression as to the improvement now observable in nearly all branches of the commerce of the country. Compared with the corresponding month of last year they show an increase of £1,602,745, or more than 10 per cent., in the declared value of our exportations, while on the same month of 1868 the increase is more than 17 per cent. This favourable movement has been diffused over nearly every branch of production. There has been an increase of 17 per cent. in the shipments of coal, 17 per cent. in cotton yarn, 11 per cent. in cotton manufactures, 9 per cent. in haberdashery, 19 per cent. in hardwares, 9 per cent. in linen manufactures, 26 per cent. in machinery, 8 per cent. in iron, 10 per cent. in oil seeds, 25 per cent. in woollen yarn, and 8 per cent. in woollen manufactures. At the same time, there is also an increase of 15 per cent. in the large class of articles "unenumerated." Earthenware constitutes the only material item on the unfavourable side, a decrease of 16 per cent. being shown under that head. In the shipments of silk manufactures there has been no alteration. The total value of our exportations for the first quarter of the present year has been £45,678,774, or about 6½ per cent. above those of the same quarter

of last year, and more than 10 per cent. above those of the same quarter of 1868.

Among the articles subject to duty, entered for home consumption, there are some considerable changes, due mainly to temporary causes. In consequence of the uncertainty as to the changes in Customs duties contemplated by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, reduced quantities of the following were taken out of bond: Cocoa, coffee, fruit, sugar (a reduction of 30 per cent.), molasses, tea (a reduction of nearly 50 per cent.), and wine. Spirits and tobacco are the only commodities which were cleared in larger amounts. The bonded warehouse account shows variations almost exactly corresponding. The stock of coffee, fruit, sugar, molasses, and tea was considerably heavier on the 31st March last than at the corresponding date in 1869, while that of spirits and tobacco was smaller.

We annex a summary of those figures which relate to our Import and Export trade with China and other countries in the Far East:—

IMPORTS.

TEA.			
	1868.	1869.	1870.
Quantity for the month ended 31st March ... lbs.	12,620,500	12,800,158	18,966,261
Quantity for the three months ended 31st March ... lbs.	41,411,127	45,933,772	51,331,040
Value for the month ended 28th Feb. ...	£922,055	£963,437	£668,091
Value for the three months ended 31st March ...	£2,168,838	£2,430,093	£2,228,654

RAW SILK.

For the Month ended 31st March.			
	1868.	1869.	1870.
China ... lbs.	—	83,314	124,227
British India ...	—	—	—
Egypt ...	418,261	246,520	432,561
Total from all parts ...	551,064	417,762	649,717
For the Three Months ended 31st March.			
China ... lbs.	40,016	116,391	185,081
British India ...	—	—	6,860
Egypt ...	1,286,391	984,768	1,308,099
Total from all parts ...	1,749,522	1,801,791	1,769,507

* In transit from India, China, and Japan.

EXPORTS.

COTTON YARN.			
For the Month ended 31st March.			
	1868.	1869.	1870.
China and Hong Kong ... lbs.	348,950	260,000	515,615
Japan ...	569,200	570,550	982,000
Straits Settlements ...	12,400	78,125	222,000
Ceylon ...	28,000	43,072	7,600
For the Three Months ended 31st March.			
China and Hong Kong ... lbs.	1,611,056	487,360	1,169,224
Japan ...	1,189,400	1,210,782	2,882,730
Straits Settlements ...	412,600	283,840	757,550
Ceylon ...	70,500	51,772	86,400

COTTON MANUFACTURES.

For the Month ended 31st March.			
	1868.	1869.	1870.
China and Hong Kong ... yds.	27,653,809	18,812,202	26,816,200
Japan ...	2,017,484	1,966,073	1,897,810
Philippine Islands ...	1,486,900	1,909,700	2,945,740
Java ...	2,128,700	2,467,800	3,945,600
Straits Settlements ...	1,326,181	5,597,698	5,604,795
Ceylon ...	2,020,158	2,293,740	2,798,870
For the Three Months ended 31st March.			
China and Hong Kong ... yds.	80,094,178	65,879,215	66,420,428
Japan ...	5,890,540	5,180,825	6,874,071
Philippine Islands ...	7,682,820	5,974,400	6,996,040
Java ...	6,528,212	5,195,700	6,224,270
Straits Settlements ...	17,150,999	13,177,912	17,782,895
Ceylon ...	4,970,348	4,800,961	5,870,257

WOOLLEN AND WORSTED STUFFS.

For the Month ended 31st March.			
	1868.	1869.	1870.
China and Hong Kong ... yds.	2,168,247	1,618,395	1,740,518
Japan ...	476,438	477,012	128,438
For the Three Months ended 31st March.			
China and Hong Kong ... yds.	5,006,546	5,150,410	4,491,390
Japan ...	840,315	1,100,309	258,171

WOOLLEN AND WORSTED CLOTHS TO CHINA AND HONG KONG.

For the Month ended 31st March.			
	1868.	1869.	1870.
For the month ... yds.	198,625	144,548	203,518
For the three months ...	473,714	506,083	406,524

LEAD TO CHINA AND HONG KONG.

For the Month ended 31st March.			
	1868.	1869.	1870.
For the month ... tons	1,460	1,392	1,657
For the three months ...	2,401	3,297	5,870

The value of the Exports from the United Kingdom to the several ports and countries of the Far East for the month and two months ended 28th February, 1870, compared with the corresponding periods of the two preceding years, is returned as follows:—

For the Month ended 28th Feb.			
	1868.	1869.	1870.
China (exclusive of H. Kong) ...	£412,498	£584,816	£595,840
Hong Kong ...	171,378	82,328	184,405
Japan ...	89,361	95,673	184,479

Straits Settlements ...	122,941	104,709	189,110
Ceylon ...	38,812	32,210	41,790
Philippine Islands ...	99,048	82,528	48,460
Java ...	116,092	28,579	65,019
Siam ...	268	—	—

For the Three Months ended 28th Feb.

	1867.	1868.	1869.
China (exclusive of H. Kong) ...	£907,122	£1,069,684	£872,458
Hong Kong ...	363,618	262,724	385,678
Japan ...	129,709	999,247	240,435
Straits Settlements ...	348,465	199,741	322,127
Ceylon ...	84,837	74,957	104,456
Philippine Islands ...	162,879	118,851	108,743
Java ...	183,654	69,996	65,019

BANK AND MISCELLANEOUS SHARES.

Shares.	JOINT STOCK BANKS.	Paid.	Closing Prices May 9.
£10	Agra Bank, A shares ...	All	104 to 11
10	Do. Prov. Certificates ...	7 1/2	4 to 4 1/2 pm.
25	Bank of Egypt ...	All	42 to 44
20	Chartered Bank Ind., Aust., and China ...	All	17 1/2 to 18 1/2 xd.
25	Chartered Merc. of India and China ...	All	31 to 32
20	City Bank ...	10	11 1/2 to 12 1/2
100	Colonial Bank ...	25	43 to 45
500fr.	Comptoir D'Escompte de Paris ...	—	700fr.
£28 1/2	Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank ...	All	37 to 39
28 1/2	Do. Do. new ...	1 1/2	44 to 45 1/2 pm.
100	Imperial Bank ...	20	17 1/2 to 18 1/2
50	London and County ...	20	49 1/2 to 50 1/2
100	London Joint Stock ...	15	34 to 35
100	London and Westminster ...	20	62 to 64
25	Oriental Bank Corporation ...	All	40 1/2 to 41 1/2
25	Union of London ...	15	37 1/2 to 38 1/2
TELEGRAPH COMPANIES.			
10	Anglo-Mediterranean ...	All	16 1/2 to 17
10	British Indian Submarine ...	All	8 1/2 to 9
10	British Indian Extension ...	7	34 to 35 1/2
10	British Australian ...	3	24 to 25 1/2
10	China Submarine ...	2	24 to 25 1/2
10	Falmouth, Malta, and Gibraltar ...	All	8 1/2 to 9
10	Great Northern ...	All	11 to 11 1/2
10	Do. China and Japan Extension ...	4	24 to 25 1/2
25	Indo-European ...	All	16 to 17
10	Mediterranean Extension ...	All	6 1/2 to 7
20	Telegraph Construction Company ...	All	34 1/2 to 35 1/2
50	Indiarubr., Gutta Percha, & Tel. Works Co. ...	45	46 to 47
MISCELLANEOUS.			
—	British India Tea Company ...	All	3 1/2 to 3 1/2
—	Ceylon Deb., 6 per cent., May & Nov. 1878 ...	100	111 to 112
—	Do. Do. 1872 ...	100	104 to 106
—	Do. Do. 1882-3 ...	100	115 to 116
20	Ceylon Company ...	10	4 1/2 to 4 1/2
20	Do. A shares ...	5	4 1/2 to 4 1/2
50	Colonial Company ...	All	2 1/2 to 2 1/2
10	Credit Foncier and Mobilier of England ...	7 1/2	1 1/2 to 1 1/2
10	General Credit and Discount Company ...	5	1 1/2 to 1 1/2
10	International Finance Society ...	2	1 1/2 to 1 1/2
20	London and Prov. Marine Insurance Co. ...	5	1 1/2 to 1 1/2
25	Merchant Shipping Company ...	All	33 to 37
25	National Discount Company ...	5	11 1/2 to 11 1/2
10	North Assam Tea Company ...	7	—
25	Ocean Marine Insurance Company ...	5	12 1/2 to 14 1/2 pm.
20fr.	Messageries Impériales de France ...	All	— to — pm.
£50	P. and O. Steam Company ...	All	44 to 46
50	Do. Do. 1867 ...	10	34 to 35 1/2
100	Royal Mail Steam Company ...	60	50 to 52
20	Thames and Mersey Marine Insur. Co. ...	2	24 to 24 1/2
20	Universal Marine Insurance Company ...	5	4 1/2 to 4 1/2
25	Upper Assam Tea Company ...	All	1 to 1
25	West India and Pacific Steam Company ...	20	—

BANKS AND COMPANIES CONNECTED WITH THE FAR EAST.

Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, 122, Leadenhall-street.
 Messageries Impériales, (Head Office in Paris), 97, Cannon street.
 Netherlands India Steam Navigation Company, 13, Austinfriars.
 Hong Kong and China Gas Company, 11, Old Jewry Chambers, J. H. Walduck, secretary.
 Singapore Coir Company (Limited), J. M. Little, Esq., agent, 92, Cannon-street.
 Singapore Gas Company, 8, St. Mary Axe, Robert King, secretary.
 Pacific Saw Mills, Hakodadi, Armitstead and Co., agents, 21, Old Broad-street.
 Amoy Dock Company, John Pook, agent, Lime-street Square.
 Hong Kong and Whampoa Dock, Morrison and Co., agents, Crown-court, Philpot-lane.
 North China Insurance Company, 25, Cornhill, J. S. Mackintosh, secretary.
 Canton Insurance Company, Matheson and Co., agents, 3, Lombard-street.
 Union Insurance Company of Canton, Dent, Palmer and Co., agents, King's Arms Yard, Moorgate-street.
 Hong Kong Insurance Company, Gledastanes and Co., agents, 26, Austinfriars.
 China Traders Insurance Company, Hong Kong, Fearon and Co., agents, 34, Great St. Helens.
 Hong Kong Marine Insurance Company, Farbridge, Holliday, and Co., agents, Manchester.
 Ceylon Company, Palmerston-buildings, Old Broad-street, R. A. Cameron, secretary.
 Borneo Company, 7, Mincing-lane, John Harvey, managing director.
 Tanjong Pagar Dock Company (Limited) of Singapore, Mactaggart, Tidman, and Co., agents, 34, Great St. Helens.

Silk Supply Association, T. Dickens, president, 65, Moorgate-street.

BANKS.

Agra Bank, 28, Nicholas-lane, Lombard-street, J. Thomson, chairman.
Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, Hatton-court, Thread-needle-street, G. U. Adam, manager.

Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China, Old Broad-street, D. T. Robertson, general manager.

Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris, 144, Leadenhall-street.

Bank of Rotterdam, Union Bank of London, agents, Princes-street.

Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Company, W. H. Vacher, agent, 82, Nicholas-lane.

National Bank of India, R. O. Sawers, chief manager, 80, King William-street.

Oriental Bank Corporation, Threadneedle-street, C. J. F. Stuart, chief manager.

* * Companies omitted in the above list will be included if the particulars are forwarded.

BULLION AND SPECIE.

The following is from Messrs. Pixley, Abell, Langley, and Blake's Circular:—

GOLD still continues to flow into the Bank, the amount purchased since the 28th ulto. being £38,000. The arrivals during the week have been comparatively small, and although there is over £380,000 now on the way to this country, we do not look for any portion of this sum until about the 23rd inst. The Biafra brought £1,000 from Africa, and the J. N. Fleming £28,500 from Otago; on the other hand, the Shannon has taken £28,000 to the West Indies.

SILVER has been in good demand for Holland, and the amounts lately to hand have been sold at from 60½d. to 60¾d. per oz. standard. There is no likelihood of any immediate demand for India. The Pera has brought £5,760 from Alexandria.

MEXICAN DOLLARS.—Those brought by the West India steamer were sold at 59½d. per oz., and the Bangalore took about £18,000 to China. The amounts received comprise £10,000 per Hermann and £7,500 per Union from New York.

EXPORT OF SILVER FROM SOUTHAMPTON TO INDIA, CHINA, AND THE STRAITS.

Year.	India.	China.	Straits.	Total.
1862 ...	£6,890,810	£2,530,663	£669,987	£10,091,64
1863 ...	5,971,632	1,995,909	295,470	8,263,011
1864 ...	5,008,291	891,338	354,375	6,540,004
1865 ...	2,788,762	560,026	299,270	3,598,058
1866 ...	2,009,580	303,196	52,860	2,365,626
1867 ...	370,231	265,766	6,915	642,912
1868 ...	1,000,635	474,945	160,062	1,635,642
1869 ...	1,349,680	780,014	233,119	2,362,813
1870 to date ...	187,600	579,465	141,061	908,126

QUOTATIONS.

Bar Gold ...	77s. 9d.	per oz.
United States Gold Coin ...	—	per oz.
Bar Silver, Fine ...	5s. 0½d. to 5s. 0¼d.	per oz.
Fine Cake Silver ...	5s. 5½d.	per oz.
Mexican Dollars ...	4s. 11½d.	per oz.
Spanish Dollars (Carolas) ...	—	per oz.
Five Franc Pieces ...	—	per oz.

ARTICLES OF IMPORT.

TEA.

Messrs. A. Capel and Co. report as follows:—

We have no improvement to notice in the tone of the market during the past fortnight. There has been but little general demand, and since the resumption of business after the Easter holidays the trade have been chiefly occupied with public sales both of India and China Tea, which have been on a larger scale than usual, especially the series now in progress, which amounts to nearly 50,000 packages, 32,000 of which are printed for absolute sale. So far these sales have progressed very heavily, and have established a fall of 1d. per lb. on low black leaf kinds of Congou. The deliveries for the past month have amounted to 17,240,000 lbs., but the total for the four months is still about 3,000,000 lbs. below last year, there being a large falling off in exports. The stock in the United Kingdom on the 30th ultimo was estimated at 107,780,000 lbs. against 99,500,000 lbs., the quantity afloat at 107,179,000 lbs. against 9,115,000 lbs. last year.

Red-leaf Congou: Siftings have sold ¾d. per lb. lower, broken-leaf kinds have also given way in price ¾d. to 1d. per lb. Fair to good common have been sold from 11½d. to 1s. per lb., being easier rates. Fair to good Kaisows have met with but little inquiry. Fine Kaisows show no alteration, as also finest, transactions being limited. In Pak Lins there has been but little done. Amoy kinds have been difficult of sale at the reduced quotations. Black-leaf kinds: The ordinary to good ordinary kinds have been much depressed, and have sold fully 1d. per lb. lower, from 7½d. to 9½d. per lb. Fair common have been sold from 10½d. to 11d. per lb., being ¾d. per lb. decline. Good common at 11½d. to 1s. per lb. show a similar reduction. Fair medium Teas from 1s. 1d. to 1s. 2d. have been heavy, and prices are with difficulty maintained. Good qualities show but little change; fine to finest remain steady. New-make Canton kinds: Common to fair

qualities remain as before. Some large sales have been made in good to finest, ex Jas. Shepherd, from 1s. 4d. to 2s. 3d. per lb., the quality being superior to any that have arrived for some time past. Oolongs: Some parcels of common to fair have been sold from 10½d. to 1s. per lb.; good to fine continue in request. Souchong: A few of fair quality have been sold at former prices; the finer kinds remain very difficult of sale. Scented Teas: Common to fair Canton Capers show no improvement; good to fine remain in good demand. Foochow kinds have sold rather lower. Orange Pekoes: Common to fair Canton kinds have been sold at lower prices; good to fine at about previous rates. Foochow kinds: Old season's have sold rather lower; fair to good of new season have been without inquiry; fine are still in request. In uncoloured Japans there is nothing of interest to report. Green: There has been but little done since our last. There has been some inquiry for Nos. 1 and 2 fine Ping Suey Gunpowder for export. Common to fair descriptions remain in over supply, and with but little demand prices are somewhat nominal. A few Moyune kinds realised full prices at public auction. Canton Gunpowders have been difficult to move at rather lower prices.

The following is from Messrs. Shepard, Harrison, and Rehden's Circular:—There has been an enormous quantity of Tea offered during the past fortnight (the accumulation of imports of the past three months); a fair business has been transacted, but at a further decline of ¾d. to 1d. per lb. on the grades to medium Congou, and at the public sale, which commenced on May 3, of 48,900 packages (32,000 packages without reserve), spurious and low Congous, of which the bulk of the Teas offered consist, show a further decline of 1d. to 1½d. per lb. good common Congou rules fully up to private sale rates, and we believe the lowest point has been reached, as there are several orders to buy on speculation, should it touch 11d. per lb. Good medium to fine Teas maintain late values, and for the Taysan leaf, per James Shepherd, from Macao, most satisfactory prices have been paid for the parcels already sold. The export trade to all parts has been quiet. The clearances have continued on the same active scale, but the total deliveries do not compare favourably with last year, and stand thus:—

Home consumption for London	1870.	1869.
from 1st Jan. to 30th April ...	25,527,000	25,420,000
Export do. do. ...	10,184,000	14,600,000
Sent coastwise do. do. ...	12,634,000	11,200,000
Total,	48,345,000	51,220,000

The sales have proceeded steadily; 13,881 packages passed on the 6th, and 7,833 packages were sold, all being without reserve. Foochow Siftings and Broken-leaf brought 6½d. to 8½d. per lb., common Red-leaf 11½d., fair common 11½d. per lb., showing slightly better prices than at the commencement of the sales. Several parcels of fair to good Black leaf Congou, "with all faults," sold from 1s. 0½d. to 1s. 2d. per lb., fair rates, condition being considered.

SILK.

The following is from Messrs. Kilburn, Kerahaw, and Co.'s Circular:—

The market has improved during the past fortnight, and a fairly active business has been doing; the principal demand is for Tatlees, and these Silks have recovered much of the fall in price experienced during April; the lower grades may now be quoted as high as at any period since November, with "Red Peacocks" at 27s. 6d., and best chop 3rds at 32s. Taysams, owing to the comparatively large arrivals, have not been in such demand, and prices are lower, except for best No. 1 "Kahings," which are very scarce, and worth 26s. 6d. to 27s. There is now a rather large supply of common and medium "Chincums" and "Kahings," which buyers do not seem anxious to take even at 1s. to 1s. 6d. reduction from highest point; Hainins are still quite neglected. Canton Silk: There is a demand for medium Tatlee reel at 20s. 6d., and for common at 20s.; this shows a fall of 1s. on these sorts. Of finer descriptions there are none offering; Loongcongs, both fine and medium sorts, are dull of sale. Japan Silk has experienced a slight activity for the lower and best descriptions of Maibash, but medium silks are neglected. Bengals are almost a dead letter; the only real inquiry is for good clean native Silks of full size, which are very scarce. The deliveries in April did not bear out the promise of the large clearances in March, being 2,920 bales China, 687 bales Canton, 649 bales Japan, and 336 bales Bengal; total, 4,622 bales, against 4,665 in April, 1869; and from 1st to 4th instant are 389 bales China, 66 bales Canton, 96 bales Japan, and 54 bales Bengal; total, 605 bales.

The cold weather has given rise to fears for the crop in Europe, and has had some effect on the market. Closing quotations:—China Silk, No. 3, 31s. 6d. to 32s.; Red Peacock, 27s. 6d.; and No. 5, 25s. 6d. to 26s. Japan Silk is somewhat neglected, owing to the large stock that we are likely to have at the end of the season; good Mibash and Sinchu have been sold at 33s. 6d., and some common parcels are offered at 25s. 6d. to 27s.

CHINA SILK PIECE GOODS.—In the public sales of 4th inst. there was a very mixed assortment of goods, and little or no business; indeed, the sales from the hammer were so few that they are not sufficient to form quotations.

COFFEE.

The depression prevailing in the market for Ceylon at the date of our last report continued until the close of the following week, when prices exhibited a further decline of about 1s. per cwt. Within the past few days, however, an improved inquiry for Plantation has resulted in an advance for that description of 6d. per cwt., with a tendency towards a further rise, considerable quantities offered at the public sales being readily taken off. For Native the demand throughout has been extremely limited. The latest rates paid have been for Plantation triage and ordinary, 50s. to 54s.; small grey and dull, 59s. to 60s.; low middling and middling ditto, 62s. to 65s.; bold, 66s. to 70s. 6d.; small coloury, 61s. to 62s. 6d.; middling ditto, 66s. 6d. to 71s.; good middling, 71s. 6d. to 73s.; fine middling to fine, 76s. to

83s. 6d.; peaberry, 75s. to 88s. Of Native, the fortnight's sale do not amount to more than 250 bags at 88s.; for chips ordinary, 51s.; good ordinary, 52s. 6d.; a large proportion damaged selling at 44s. 6d. to 49s. Of 1,448 bags Singapore offered at auction 175 bags mixed were sold at 40s. to 47s. 6d., the remainder Bonthyne being bought in, good bold pale 55s. to 58s., yellow, 59s. to 61s. There have been no offers of Manila or Java. The landings consist mostly of Ceylon, and are 500 tons above those in 1869; deliveries, although relatively moderate, are rather over 200 tons in excess, and the surplus in the stock is slightly increased, being nearly 7,000 tons.

The quantity of Ceylon Coffee afloat for Great Britain is estimated as follows:—Plantation, 293,954 cwt., against 304,863 cwt. at the corresponding date of 1869; Native, 31,321 cwt., against 51,290 cwt. The quantity afloat for the Continent is 2,694 cwt. Plantation against 10,179 cwt., and 1,845 cwt. Native against 19,454 cwt. The quantity of Coffee landed in the seventeen weeks ended April 30, 1870, was, of Ceylon, 7,947 tons, against 8,938 tons during the corresponding period of 1869; of all descriptions, 11,505 tons, against 15,061 tons. The quantity entered for home consumption was, of Ceylon, 3,204 tons, against 3,617 tons; of all descriptions, 5,618 tons, against 6,180 tons. The quantity exported was, of Ceylon, 6,317 tons, against 8,238 tons; of all descriptions, 10,934 tons, against 15,870 tons. The stock on April 30 was, of Ceylon, 12,290 tons, against 8,078 tons; of all descriptions, 19,172 tons, against 12,231 tons.

SUGAR.

The market has presented a dull appearance throughout the interval, buyers operating only for immediate requirements; prices have consequently again declined, and must be quoted 6d. to 1s. lower than those of last mail. Penang: Early in the fortnight 1,313 bags sold at auction, good brown (duty 4s. 9d.) at 28s. to 28s. 6d., low to fine yellow at 30s. to 32s. 6d., soft white at 33s. 6d. to 34s. At a more recent sale, of 2,060 bags offered only 400 bags sold, low to middling yellow at 29s. to 30s. 6d., the remainder being bought in, brown at 28s. to 29s., yellow at 30s. to 32s., also 743 baskets low date sort at 20s. By private contract 600 bags have realised 32s. 3d. per cwt. Manila: The only offer at the public sales, 14,780 bags low clayed, duty 4s., was withdrawn at 25s. 6d. Privately sales have been effected of 150 tons unclayed Taal at 20s. 3d. to 20s. 6d. per cwt. Java, Siam, and China: No transactions.

The quantity of Sugar landed in the seventeen weeks ended April 30, 1870, was, of Penang, 792 tons, against 1,126 tons in the corresponding period of 1869; of Manila, Java, and China, 6,477 tons, against 15,170 tons; the quantity entered for home consumption was of Penang, 835 tons, against 1,202 tons; of Manila, Java, and China, 8,521 tons, against 4,696 tons. The quantity exported was, of Penang 32 tons, against 42 tons; of Manila, Java, and China, 1,409 tons, against 700 tons. The stock on April 30 was, of Penang, 2,255 tons, against 211 tons; of Manila, Java, and China, 32,337 tons, against 41,518 tons.

CAMPHOR.—A slight improvement in the demand has taken place, and about 300 cases China have been sold at 85s. to 87s. 6d.; Japan continues scarce, and no transactions are reported; holders are asking 92s. 6d.

COCOA-NUT OIL.—Shortly after the date of our last 119 casks Ceylon sold at £40 to £41 10s., but the demand has since fallen off, and the present quotation is £39 10s. to £40; for arrival 35 tons have been sold at £40 10s. The quantity of Ceylon afloat for the United Kingdom is estimated at 36,086 tons, against 22,057 tons last year, and 18,475 in 1868; to the Continent, 2,566 tons, against 750 tons last year.

CUTCH.—Large offers have been made upon a dull market, and prices are lower in consequence; of 2,649 boxes at the auctions about one-third has been sold at 23s. to 23s. 9d. for good Pegu; business is reported for arrival at 23s.

CHINA GRASS.—The offers have comprised 228 bales, of which 72 bales sold at £60 for damaged and £70 for sound, the remainder being bought in at £80.

CUBERS.—The market is steady; of 233 bags at auction about half was sold at 30s. 6d. to 31s. per cwt.

CINNAMON.—The small quantities brought forward at public sale have realised steady prices; of 210 bales Ceylon offered 120 bales sold good medium first sort at 2s. 10d., ditto second sort at 2s. 6d. to 2s. 9d., third at 1s. 4d. to 1s. 8d., low coarse at 6d. to 8d.; 320 boxes and 4 baskets China, of Cassia Bud flavour, were offered and bought in at 1s. 9d. per pound. Chips: Of 1,076 bags Ceylon offered 292 bags sold at easy rates, low middling at 4½d., middling barksy chips at 4½d.; a few lots sold at 5d., the remainder being bought in above the value at 9d.

COIR YARN.—At the last sales a large supply was brought forward, nearly the whole of which sold at irregular and lower prices, all descriptions showing a decline of £1 to £2 per ton, except good bright, which sold at about previous term. Of Ceylon 197 bales sold, fine at £38 10s. to £38 15s.; very fine, £45 10s. to £52 15s.; superior, £55 to £65; and 110 tons in dholls, common at £20 to £23 10s.; good common to middling, £24 15s. to £28; good, £31 to £33 10s.; fine, £35 15s. to £37; one lot very fine, £54.

DRAGON'S-BLOOD.—The sale is reported of 11 cases fair lump at £6 to £6 5s.

ESSENTIAL OILS.—Aniseed: Very flat. Cassia sells in purely retail quantities at 4s. 7d. to 4s. 8d. per lb., but large holders are not selling. Nutmegs: 10 cases brought to public sale sold readily at 6½d. to 7d. per oz. for fine White.

FIBRE.—We note the sale of 50 bales ordinary Manila Aloe at £17, and 8 bales fair quality at £19.

GAMBIE.—A moderate business has been done at previously ruling rates, viz., free Cubes, 19s. 6d. to 20s.; pressed, 18s.; Block, 16s. ½d.; private transactions are reported at 16s. 9d. ex ship.

GALLS.—China have met a fair demand at reduced rates, and of 225 cases at public sale more than half buyers at 46s. 6d. to 47s. per cwt. for rather broken. Private sales of good at 48s. are reported. No Japan have been offered.

GUMS.—Benjamin: Siam quiet; 20 cases mostly retired; 3 cases fair bold almond and tear in block sold at £21 10s. to £22 5s. Sumatra dull; 230 cases principally retired; 2nd fine bright, part sold at £10; dull brownish £8 2s. 6d. 3rd TT and Co. Penang, part sold at 95s.; Palembang dull, a parcel of brown sold lower at 46s. to 66s. Copal: Singapore sells readily; 217 cases rough dusty sold at 33s. to 33s. 6d.; 212 cases dark block sold at 21s. Damar: 7s. 6d. lower; 274 cases half sold; good pale sorts at 69s. to 70s.; mixed and drossy 60s. to 65s. 6d. Gamboze sells freely; 70 boxes sold at £16 10s. to £16 15s. for fine pipe, and £14 pickings.

HEMP.—Manila has been in fair demand at £50 for common, £52 for fair, and £53 to £54 10s. for good roping; the sales have amounted to about 600 bales; 9 bales Singapore have been sold at £7 10s. per ton.

HIDES.—The sales of East India Hides during the past month reach 359,895 Kips in the hair and tanned. The quantity brought to public sale has been large, but with an improved demand from the home trade, and a fair one for export, the bulk of those offered have been sold. Prices of the best descriptions generally improved ½d. per lb. in the early part of the month, but at the last sales receded to the same extent, leaving present rates as nearly as possible the same as those current at the close of March. Dirty cured and all middling and low qualities must be quoted ½d. to ¼d. per lb. lower. Singapore and Penang Ox and Cow Hides: The sales have been large, and comprise 23,855 Hides, which chiefly brought good prices for the quality. Dry, Best Light, 9½d. to 10½d.; Seconds, 8d. to 9½d.; Best Heavy, 8½d. to 9½d.; Seconds, 7½d. to 8½d.; Extra Heavy, 7½d. to 8½d.; Best Small, 10½d.; Second do., 9½d. to 9½d.; Third do., 7½d. to 7½d.; Thirds, 6½d. to 7½d.; Fourths, 5d. to 6d. per lb.; Brined, Best Light, 12d.; Seconds, 9½d.; Best Heavy, 9½d.; Seconds, 8½d.; Extra Heavy, 8½d.; Small, 12d. per lb. Singapore and Penang Buffalo Hides have sold rather more freely, but without any notable improvement in value. The sales comprise 10,322 Hides—Prime Slaughtered, Best and Seconds, 6½d. per lb.; Ordinary to good, Best Heavy, 5½d. to 6d.; Seconds, 4½d. to 5½d.; Light, 6½d. to 7d.; Thirds, 4d. to 4½d. per lb.

INDIA-RUBBER.—The market is still without change, good qualities are in fair demand and common neglected; at auction 145 baskets damp Borneo were offered and withdrawn at 1s. 5½d. per lb., an offer of 1s. 4½d. being refused.

ISINGLASS.—The market is steady; 70 cases Penang sold at previous prices, and 8 cases Manila were offered and withdrawn.

JAPAN WAX.—There is no change to report; of 364 boxes offered at public sale about one-fourth sold at 70s. to 71s. 6d. per cwt. for fine quality cake and saucer.

MUSK.—With a steady market 7 tins grain offered met a fair demand, and thin fine sold at 54s.; medium at 39s. per oz.

PEPPER.—Black: The market is far from active, and only limited business has been done privately at 4 13-16d. per lb. for Penang, but closing at 4½d., with buyers to arrive at 4½d. About 1,000 bags have been sold for delivery at the end of June at 4½d. Only 595 bags Singapore at auction, and those retired; but there were rather buyers than sellers at 4½d. per lb. afloat. White shortly subsequent to our last was sold in small quantities at 6½d. per lb., but has since fallen, and business was done at 6d. Latterly, however, a slight improvement has been established, and 81 bags Singapore, previously retired in sale, have been sold at 6½d. per lb.

PLUMBAGO.—The demand remains limited, and stocks are still large; middling lump, being neglected, is difficult to dispose of; finest quality is very scarce. At auction 1,953 barrels, partly old lots, were offered, and half sold; lump, good bright, at 22s.; inferior, at 12s. to 13s.; dust, at 8s. to 12s. 9d. for middling to fine; and at 6s. to 6s. 3d. for ordinary dull.

RATTANS.—There is a fair demand at the public sales, of 9,266 bundles Penang offered, about half sold at 1s. 11d. to 2s. 8d. per hundred for ordinary and medium quality; 4,575 bundles Batavia realised 3s. 2d. to 3s. 4d. for fair and good.

ROOTS.—Colombo: There is very little doing and lower prices are current. Galangal: Inactive; 110 bags at public sale were offered and withdrawn.

RHUBARB.—The market for China is quiet; of 168 cases brought to auction, about one-fourth sold at 4s. to 4s. 3d. per lb. for good bold, well trimmed; 3s. 6d. rather rougher, small and mixed, and 6½d. to 7d. very low wormy, rough pieces. 2 cases fine bold selected, with good fracture, sold privately at the extravagant price of 12s. 6d. per lb.

RICE.—Recent light landings and deliveries of fair extent have absorbed the surplus of 13,000 tons which occurred at the beginning of the year, and stocks in both years are now about on a par, which, combined with a falling off in the quantity afloat, has given some impetus to the demand, and sales to a moderate extent have been effected on the spot at about 3d. advance. In the business afloat the improvement has been still more marked, extensive transactions being reported at prices showing an advance of from 4½d. to 6d. per cwt. The sales on the spot have been as follows:—At auction, of 25 barrels 190 bags Dutch cleaned Java offered, 90 bags sold at 15s. 6d., the remainder being bought in at 25s. to 30s.; 500 bags Rangoon, fine quality, sold at 10s. cash; and 8,343 bags Rangoon, per Barham, were all sold, good at 9s. to 9s. 3d., low heated at 7s. 6d., sea damaged, chiefly first-class or medium quality at 8s. 6d., second at 7s. 6d. By private contract about 6,500 bags Rangoon have been sold, low at 7s. 9d. to 8s. 3d., good to finest 9s. to 9s. 7½d., and 2,000 bags field Siam at 7s. 6d. to 8s. The following floating cargoes have been reported sold:—The Caroline, 680 tons Necranisic, March sailing, at 9s. 7½d. Continental terms, or 10s. 1½d. landed; the Oostendia, 500 tons Rangoon, at 10s., Continental terms, for a port between Copenhagen and Bordeaux; the arrived cargo of old Necranisic Arracan, per Feronia, 1,540 tons at 7s. 9d., quay terms; the cargo of

1,500 tons Neeransie Arracan, per Garibaldi, at 9s. 6d. for the Continent; the Magdalena Prima, about 700 tons Rangoon, March sailing, at 9s. 7½d., Continental terms; the Rocklight, 785 tons Rangoon, March sailing, at 10s. 1½d., landed terms; the Glenora, 800 tons Rangoon, late March sailing, at 10s. 3d., landed terms; the Shields, 483 tons Rangoon, February sailing, at 9s. 9d. ex ship, or 10s. 3d. landed for London; the Lodore, 1,110 tons Rangoon, February sailing, at 9s. 9d. ex ship, or 10s. 3d. landed for London; the Daphne, 786 tons Bassein, at 9s. 9d. ex ship, or 10s. 3d. landed for London; the Manila II., 675 tons Neeransie Arracan, March sailing, at 9s. 7½d. ex ship or Continent, or 10s. 1½d. landed; the J. Vinicombe, 1,000 tons field Siam arrived in dock, at 7s. 3d. ex quay; the Benmore, 800 tons field Siam in bags at 7s. 6d. ex ship, or 8s. landed for London.

SPICES.—Cassia Ligna: Is very dull and difficult to place even at considerably reduced prices, and evinces little tendency towards a maintenance of present rates; only 62 boxes have been offered at auction, and those were retired. Buds are very quiet. Cloves: Continue in demand, and scarce; 4 cases Penang at public sale brought 11½d. per lb. for good quality. Mace is in good demand; 12 cases fine at auction were retired above the value; 100 cases Dutch sold privately at 2s. 10d. per lb. for fair, rather small. Nutmegs have improved in value, though hardly quotable; 419 cases have been brought to the hammer, and nearly all sold under it with a brisk demand, and commanded prices as follows: 60 to the lb., 4s. 4d. per lb.; 66 to 68. 3s. 9d. to 3s. 6d.; 72 to 76, 2s. 11d. to 2s. 8d.; 82 to 80, 2s. 6d. to 2s. 7d.; 94 to 92, 2s. 2d. to 2s.; 105 to 103, 2s. to 1s. 10d.; 154, 1s. 5d.; and small shrivelled and wormy, 1s. 1d. to 9d. per lb.

SAGO.—The market is quiet, and there is little doing privately. Of 1,275 bags and 727 boxes at auction only a few of the former were placed at 17s. 6d. per cwt. for middling. Flour has been in more request, and about from 1,500 to 2,000 bags have been sold privately at 14s. per cwt. for Singapore, and Borneo in proportion; 500 bags Borneo in auction were retired above the value.

SAPANWOOD.—Steady; of 102 tons Manila offered a portion only sold at 48; 11 tons Siam were offered, and withdrawn.

SHELLS.—Since the periodical sales which we reported on the 18th ult., there has been no business done.

STICKLAC.—The market is very flat; of 1,588 packages Siam offered at auction, a few only found buyers at 47s. to 49s. per cwt. for bold, but rather woody and foul, and at 38s. 6d. to 39s. middling mixed.

STAR ANISEEDS.—China continue scarce and firm; no transactions reported.

SOY.—Inactive; of 236 casks China offered at the auctions a few only were sold at 2s. 6d. per gallon, showing a decline of 5d.

TAPIOCA.—The supplies are very full, and this import fluctuates in value to a small extent with the requirements of purchasers; only a moderate trade is doing privately. The auctions since our last issue have embraced 1,869 bags Singapore, one-third of which sold at 2½d. to 2½d. per lb. for good bold; 211 bags Penang, part sold at 2½d. for fair dull white; and 990 bags Pearl, about one-third sold at 2½d. to 2½d. for rather dull bullets, and 22s. 6d. to 23s. for medium, being cheaper.

TURMERIC.—There are no supplies of China on the market; for Java the inquiry is dull, and an offer of 300 bags was retired at 18s.

TOBACCO.—The following is from Messrs. Grant, Hodgson, and Co.'s Monthly Circular.—Manila Leaf: The damaged portion only of the parcel ex Angela has been sold; some buyers who have already worked this Tobacco report very favourably upon it, and in the present dearth of other growths we anticipate a better demand shortly. Manila Cheroots and Cigars: When well made sell freely, but those of mixed and ordinary character only find buyers at low rates. Java: The trade have purchased a few parcels of middling to good qualities which were held at moderate prices. Other classes are difficult to move. Japan: Arrivals during the month were 1,450 bales, viz.:—125 per the Vampyr, and 1,325 per the Medina. The 125 bales were sold at public auction, on the 28th and 29th inst., and realized full rates. We purpose offering at auction, on the 19th proximo, about 950 of the bales ex Medina.

TIN.—The prices for Straits have continued to advance, owing to very extensive deliveries both here and in Holland; there is a good business doing at the current quotations, which are—Straits, on the spot, £135; sfloat, £133; Banca, £136; Billiton, £134 per ton, showing an advance of 20s. to 30s.

VERMILION.—The market is firm, and there are buyers of China at 3s.

ARTICLES OF EXPORT.

MANCHESTER GOODS.

Since our report of the 22nd ult. the Manchester market has been quiet, and prices have shown a downward tendency. There is at the present time less doing than for some time past, still little or no pressure is shown to effect sales, and rates are steadily maintained at the reduction submitted to last week. China Grey Shirtings and T-clothes show a decline of 1½d. to 3d. upon last mail's prices, but in Yarns no change is observable.

QUOTATIONS.

GREY GOLD END SHIRTINGS, CHINA AND JAPAN QUALITIES.

Width	39 in.	40 in.	41 in.	42 in.	43 in.	44 in.	45 in.
Weight	7 0	7 0	7 4	7 0	7 12	7 12	44 in.
Count	14 by 13	14 by 13	16 by 15	16 by 18	19 by 19	19 by 19	16 by 15
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Filter Ticket	9 1½	9 1½	10 9	12 3	12 9	—	—
Horse & Jockey Ticket	9 3	9 3	11 0	12 6	13 0	13 6	12 0
Hand & Branch Ticket	9 6	9 6	11 3	12 9	13 3	14 1½	12 3

T-CLOTHES, CHINA AND JAPAN QUALITIES.

Width	39 in.	40 in.	41 in.	42 in.	43 in.	44 in.	45 in.
Weight	8 0	8 0	7 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 4
Count	14 by 13	15 by 15	15 by 15	18 by 18	18 by 18	18 by 18	18 by 18
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Horse and Jockey Ticket	6 10½	7 0	7 10½	7 9	8 6	9 6	10 0
Hand and Branch Ticket	7 0	7 1½	8 0	8 0	8 9	10 0	10 3

China Grey Shirtings, 84 lbs. (Eagle Chop)	... 11 1½	s. d.
Maddapollams	... 4 0	to 4 1½
Long Cloths	... 30 9	—
White Spot Shirtings	... (nominal)	... 12 4
Brocade	... do.	... 12 6
Damasks	... do.	... 22 0
Cotton Yarn, Nos. 16-24 China	... 1 2½	to 1 3½
No. 28-32 do.	... 1 3½	to 1 4
No. 40 do.	... 1 4	to 1 5½
No. 40 Mule Twist	... 1 3½	to 1 6

WOOLLEN GOODS.

The following is Messrs. Hayter and Hayter's monthly statement of the estimated exports of Woollens shipped to China and Japan from London and Liverpool:—

	Pieces Long Ella.	Pieces Camlets.	Pieces Stripes, Broad Cloth, &c.	Pieces Stufts.	Pieces Inferior Woollens.
Shipped to this date during the present year	To Hong Kong 9,980 " Shanghai 53,900 " Japan 120	2,500 25,250 120	1,430 26,940 3,422	12,285 105,670 10,435	10,941 8,940 2,640
Total	63,880	27,870	30,792	128,390	23,521
Shipped to same date last year	To Hong Kong 9,000 " Shanghai 55,100 " Japan 1,500	3,420 21,510 4,890	3,600 20,659 6,190	4,050 106,430 38,431	15,095 23,889 55,754
Total	65,600	29,820	30,449	148,911	94,738
Total shipped during the year 1869	To Hong Kong 25,120 " Shanghai 159,000 " Japan 2,000	18,570 60,050 7,240	13,808 70,253 15,823	35,920 355,193 82,556	54,856 56,180 96,208
Total	186,120	88,860	99,879	473,669	207,322
Do. do. 1868	To Hong Kong 21,460 " Shanghai 125,080 " Japan 8,290	7,190 64,710 8,290	15,989 51,510 3,055	46,000 304,520 73,460	18,061 33,560 88,908
Total	146,540	80,190	70,554	423,980	86,047
Had arrived out when the last accounts left of last year's shipments	177,960	80,500	93,687	437,819	189,878

QUOTATIONS.

HH Long Ella	... 30 6	per piece	Scarlet
HH Spa: Stripes	... 2 10	" yard	"
HH } Camlets	... 61 0	" piece	"
SS } Camlets	... 61 0	" piece	"
HH Lastings (6 reed)	... 56 0	" "	Gentian
LL " (5 reed)	... 49 0	" "	"
HH Cape Lastings	... 43 6	" "	"
LL Do. do.	... 40 0	" "	"
HH China Figures	... 21 0	" "	Scarlet
HH Cape Lustres	... 19 0	" "	Black
China Blankets	... 1 8	" lb.	Scarlet

(The above prices (except for blankets) include tilleting and packing, and are subject to a discount of 1½ per cent. for cash.)

BRADFORD MARKET.

The market is extremely dull; there is scarcely any business doing, and quotations for all goods are wholly nominal.

NEW YORK MARKET REPORT.

TEA.

The following is from Messrs. Beebe's Circular, dated 20th ult:—

Since our last no improvement either in the current rates for Tea or the general tone of the market can be noted. Sales reported from first hands during the past twelve days include 11,750 half-chests Green, 8,700 half-chests Japan, and 1,200 half-chests Oolong. The market closes with a fair inquiry from the trade for fine to finest chops of Green, and little or no demand for medium and low grades. Japans are quiet, most of the supplies thus far to hand having been sold previous to arrival. Blacks are generally neglected, and if pressed to sale to any considerable extent lower prices would have to be ac-

cepted. We make no change in our quotations, but, as at the date of our last, the figures are largely nominal. The increase shown by our table in the deliveries for consumption is accounted for in part by the payment of duties on Teas imported more than a year ago, upon which the warehousing bonds have matured.

The following are the current quotations:—Greens (Moyune, Twanki and Fychow): Gunpowder, common to good, 65c. to 105c.; fine to finest, 75c. to 120c.; Imperial, common to good, 52c. to 90c.; fine to finest, 55c. to 110c.; Young Hyson, common to good, 45c. to 95c.; fine to finest, 47c. to 110c.; Hyson, common to good, 50c. to 85c.; fine to finest, 53c. to 100c.; Hyson Skin, 43c. to 52c.; Foochow Oolong, common and good, 53c. to 59c.; superior and fine, 61c. to 75c.; finest, 80c. to 110c.; Amoy Oolong, common and good, 52c. to 58c.; superior and fine, 60c. to 70c.; finest, 75c. to 80c.; Souchong and Congou, common and good, 44c. to 52c.; superior and fine, 54c. to 63c.; finest, 65c. to 85c.; Japan, common, 67c. to 62c.; medium, 68c. to 70c.; fine and finest, 78c. to 85c.; choice, 88c. to 95c.

The total receipts of Tea from China and Japan at the port of New York from Jan. 1 to April 19, 1870, were as follows:—Greens, 11,291,915 lbs.; Japan, 3,307,971 lbs.; Souchongs, 2,170,745 lbs.; Oolongs, 5,874,115 lbs.; other sorts, 98,256 lbs.; total, 23,743,002 lbs. The stock on Jan. 1 was 9,866,167 lbs.; which, added to the above total, gives a result of 32,609,169 lbs. Subtracting from this total the exports from Jan. 1 to April 19, 1,619,089 lbs., and the withdrawals for home consumption during that period, 12,094,628 lbs., there remains a total of 18,995,452 lbs., representing the stock on the last named date. The receipts from April 6 to April 19 amounted to 3,275,095 lbs.; the withdrawals for home consumption to 4,392,096 lbs.; and the exports to 303,723 lbs.

COFFEE.—The supply of Brazil has been slightly increased, but the arrivals have not placed a sufficient quantity on the market to meet the demand, and prices are $\frac{1}{2}$ c. higher. For East India there is a steady enquiry; we note sales of 100 bags Java at 20c., and 5,500 mats on private terms, the latter being a speculative lot per Jean Van Galen; in other kinds a moderate business has been done at former prices, viz., Java Government bags 20c. to 21 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.; mats, 20c. to 22c.; Singapore, 18c. to 19c.; Manila, 16c. to 17c.; Native Ceylon, 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. to 19c. gold. The stock of Manila on the 1st April was estimated at 2,627 bags, against 6,769 bags on April 1, 1869; of Java (Government) at 815 bags, against 1,641 bags; of Java mata, 51,929, against 41,808 bags; of Ceylon, 1,500 bags, against 7,000 bags; of Singapore nil in both years.

CAMPBELL.—China is quoted 18c. gold (in bond).

ESSENTIAL OILS.—Aniseed is quoted \$2.12 $\frac{1}{2}$; Cassia, \$1.25 gold.

GAMBIER.—The current quotation is 4c. to 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. gold (duty paid); stock, very small, not exceeding 2,000 bales.

HEMP.—Manila continues in good request at the former quotations—14c. to 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. gold; 1,000 bales sold on private terms. The stock of Manila on the 1st April was estimated at 20,591 bales, against 3,205 bales at the corresponding date of 1869, and 27,844 bales in 1868. The imports into the United States from the 1st January to the 31st March, 1870, were 48,136 bales, against 34,795 bales during the corresponding period of last year, and the quantity afloat on the 31st March was 18,317 bales, against 12,676 bales at the same date last year.

INDIGO.—There is no change in the tone of the market; we note sales of 14 cases Manila at \$1.10 to \$1.35 currency.

PRESERVED GINGER.—China is quoted \$8 currency (duty paid).

RHUBARB.—The quotation for China is \$1 to \$2 currency (duty paid), showing a decline of 50c.

RICE.—The market generally is slightly less active than when we last reported, but prices are firmly maintained. The business in Bangoon has again been extensive, but the advance reported in our last has been lost; the sales amount to about 1,500 bags at \$3 to \$3.25 gold (in bond). In other kinds of East India there have been no transactions. The stock of East India on the 1st April was 6,350 bags, against 10,940 bags at the corresponding date last year, and 4,200 bags in 1868.

SPICES.—There is a good jobbing demand for most descriptions, and the market is strong. Nutmegs have sold largely, about 800 to 900 cases having been taken at \$1 to 1.02 $\frac{1}{2}$, and are held for higher rates. Cassia is in good request at hardening prices; the sales are 600 bales at 46c., in small lots at 46 $\frac{1}{2}$ c., and 83 bales, ex Regina Maria, on private terms. Pepper: Both Singapore and Sumatra has advanced; sales—1,500 bags at 27c. for large lots, and 27 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. to 28c. for small parcels. We notice sales, in lots, of 50 cases Mace at \$1.22 $\frac{1}{2}$, 200 bags Pimento at 19c., and 150 bales cloves at 26c.

SUGAR.—The inquiry is less active, and the recent advance has been lost; there have been no transactions in East India.

TIN.—The advance in Straits and Banca continues in sympathy with the London market, and is deriving material support from the almost complete exhaustion of the stock; the quotations at the close are for Straits, 34c. to 34 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. gold, at which figures about 600 slabs had been taken; and for Banca, 37c. to 38c. gold, without transactions; the prices exhibit an advance of $\frac{1}{4}$ to 1c. upon those last given.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.—April 19, at New York, from Foochow, Springfield; from Amoy, Jergen; 21, at Boston, from Manila, Bunker Hill; from Singapore, Fusiama.

DEPARTURES.—April 15, from Boston, for Hong Kong, Formosa; 20, from San Francisco, for Hong Kong, Mary Banks; from New York for Hong Kong, Yokohama.

LOADING.—At New York, for Batavia, Franklin; for Hong Kong and Shanghai, N.B. Palmer, Willy Rickmers; for Shanghai, Mary Whitridge; for Yokohama, Horatio; at San Francisco, for Hong Kong, Sumatra.

Shipping Intelligence.

ARRIVALS.

Date.	Ship.	Captain.	From.	At.
Apr. 30	Ocean Beauty	Pearse	Ceylon	Deal
May 1	Peter Denny	Adams	Do.	Do.
Apr. 30	Glendurot	Warlund	Batavia	Brouwershaven

DEPARTURES.

Date.	Ship.	Captain.	For.	From.
Apr. 30	Carolina (str.)	Brown	Colombo and Madras, via Suez Canal	London
— 30	Vigil	Gilpen	Yokohama and Hiogo	Do.
— 30	A Dutch ship	—	Sourabaya	Shields
— 30	R. C. Rickmers	Krapp	Singapore	Cardiff
May 2	Carriacs	—	Shanghai	Liverpool
Apr. 29	Clarendon	Heinrichs	Hong Kong	Hamburg
May 3	Wm. Mitchell	—	Groundwater	Cardiff and Galle
Apr. 30	Auguste	Van Tubergen	Batavia	Shields
May 3	Magdala (str.)	Davison	Sing. China, &c., via Suez Canal	Falmouth*
— 2	Sebastian Bach	—	Singapore	Liverpool
Apr. 30	E. E. Vidal	Angelbeck	Shanghai	Hamburg

* After repairing.

(See Commercial Postscript and Correspondents' Letters.)

LOADING.

At LONDON.—For Yokohama: Rollo. For Yokohama and Hiogo: Lorton, Ada. For Yokohama, Hiogo, and Nagasaki (via Suez Canal): Chieftain (str.). For Yokohama and Nagasaki: Rookwood. For Tientsin and Newchwang: George Shotton. For Shanghai: Her Majesty, Tyburnia, Brockham, Great Northern (str.), Glamorganshire, Tordenskjold (str.). For Hong Kong: L'Imperatrice, Beemah, John Lidgett, Kate Carnie, Corea, James Shepherd. For Manila: Angela. For Singapore: Atma, Petchelea. For Penang: Lucayas. For Batavia and Sourabaya: Vincenza. For Colombo: Palestine, Ocean Rover, Lincellea. For Colombo, &c.: Ocean Beauty. For Colombo, &c. (via Suez Canal): Great Victoria (str.).

At LIVERPOOL.—For Yokohama and Hiogo: Carnarvon Castle. For Shanghai: John Nicholson. For Manila: Matilde, Maria Teresa. For Singapore: Sidlaw, Huddersfield. For Penang, Singapore, Hong Kong, and Shanghai (via Suez Canal): Nestor (str.). For Penang, Singapore, Hong Kong, Shanghai, and Japan (via Suez Canal): Leith (str.). For Sourabaya: Johannes. For Batavia and Sourabaya: Peggy, Chateaubriand.

At GLASGOW.—For Manila: Alejandro. For Batavia and Sourabaya: County of Ayr.

At GREENOCK.—For Colombo, &c. (via London and Suez Canal): Gambia (str.).

SPOKEN.

FEARLESS, Boston to Batavia, 15 N., 29 W.

SARAH NICHOLSON, Shanghai to New York, Feb. 17.

TYCOON (Fr. barq.), from Bangkok, off the North Danger.

EMILE (Hamb. barq.), Hamburg to Japan, March 4, in the Gilolo passage.

St. PETER (ship), Cardiff to Hong Kong, Feb. 17, in the Gilolo passage.

AN ENGLISH SHIP, 0,367, 2nd d.p., London to Shanghai, Feb. 16, 1 N., 130

CHINGLOO, London to Chefoo, April 28, 48 N., 9 W.

MENDOZA (Fr.), Marseilles to Japan, March 12, 19 N., 25 W.

EMPRESS (barq.), Macao to Falmouth, March 7, 28 S., 8 W.

LAURENS KOSTER, Batavia to Rotterdam, April 8, 28 N., 42 W.

FREIGHTS AND CHARTERS.

Berths freights to the East are dull, coal freights from the Northern outports rule firm, and the undermentioned rates are well maintained.

Current rates of freight for vessels on the berth:—To Yokohama: 82s. 6d. weight, 35s. meas.; per steamer, via Suez Canal, 120s. weight, 110s. meas. To Shanghai: 40s. weight, 30s. meas.; per steamer, via Suez Canal, 90s. weight, 80s. meas. To Hong Kong: 36s. weight, 80s. meas.; per steamer, via Suez Canal, 80s. weight, 70s. meas. To Batavia: 25s. weight, 30s. meas. To Penang: per steamer, via Suez Canal, 80s. weight, 70s. meas. To Singapore: 30s. weight, 25s. to 30s. meas.; per steamer via Suez Canal, 70s. weight, 60s. meas. To Ceylon: 20s. to 25s. weight, 20s. meas.; per steamer, via Suez Canal, 60s. meas. At New York to China: \$12 to \$15 per ton of 40 cubic feet.

The current quotations for coal, &c., are as follows:—From Wear or Tyne per keel.—For Hiogo: £35. For Yokohama: £35. For Shanghai: £35. For Hong Kong: £28. For Singapore: £25. For Galle: £27. From Newport, Cardiff, or Swansea per ton.—For Hiogo: £1 15s. For Shanghai: £1 16s. For Hong Kong: £1 8s. For Singapore: £1 4s. For Galle: £1 6s.

MISCELLANEOUS.

At GIBRALTAR.—April 24, Eden, Gatringan (?), cleared for Shanghai.
At MALTA.—April 29, Danube (str.), from Liverpool, and proceeded for Singapore, China, &c. (via Suez Canal).

At PORT SAID.—May 2, Morning (str.), from the Clyde, for China; Prim (str.), from Liverpool, for Singapore, China, &c.; Stagshaw (str.), Baker, from Newcastle, left for Colombo.

At SUZ.—May 2, Craigforth (str.), Froud, from London, for Singapore, China, &c.; 4, Stirling (str.), Black, from Liverpool, and left for Colombo, &c., both having passed through the Canal.

The following is a statement of the cargo recovered up to the 27th of April, ex Benvenue, Penang to London, wrecked on the Owers Rocks, near Worthing:—44 cases fishmaws, 1,143 slabs tin, 727 no. and 3 bales hides, 1,603 bundles rattans, 86 packages india-rubber, 126 bales and 34 bags cloves, 196 bags cocoa-nuts, 61 bags pepper, 2 tins and 9 bags tapioca, 222 no. and 46 cases horns, 61 cases gum benjamin, 45 bales tobacco, 10 bags coffee, 9 cases nutmegs, 1 case dragon's blood, 42 cases mace, and some of the ship's stores, viz.—ropes, sails, blocks, &c. Marks and numbers of the above may be seen on application at the offices of the association.

NOTICES TO MARINERS.

The following notices have been issued from the Admiralty-office:—

CEYLON.—With reference to Notices to Mariners No. 85, dated 12th November, 1869, respecting placing a light-vessel near the great Basses Rocks, off the south-east coast of Ceylon, during the time of building a lighthouse on the rocks, the Trinity House, London, has given further notice that they have received information of the arrival of the temporary light-vessel, and they have every reason to believe that she was moored in her position, and exhibiting her light, on or before the 1st April, 1870.

JAVA.—The Netherlands Government has given notice that the following alteration has been made in the harbour lights at Anjer, viz.:—In place of the two lamp lights exhibited from the eastern and western mole head, a red light is now exhibited from the extremity of the western mole; it is elevated twenty-three feet above high water, and in clear weather should be seen from a distance of four miles. Also, that an aqueduct has been constructed at Koepang which reaches the shore, and from which water can be obtained without trouble or expense. Also, that a white light is now exhibited on Jelaka Island, Maclesfield Channel, visible from seaward, from S.W. by S. round by south and east to N.N.W.; it is elevated thirty-nine feet above the high water level, and in clear weather should be seen from a distance of eight miles.

JAPAN.—The Japanese Government has given notice that the wood fire exhibited from Cape Idsu, Nipon, has been discontinued. With reference to Notice to Mariners No. 28, dated 5th May, 1869, respecting the construction of a lighthouse on Nosima Point, near Mela Head, Yedo Gulf, the Japanese Government has given notice that the light is now exhibited from the lighthouse. The light is a fixed white light, elevated 134 feet above the high water level of the sea, and in clear weather should be seen from a distance of twenty miles. The illuminating apparatus is dioptric or by lenses of the first order. The tower is octagonal shaped and painted white. Position, as given, lat.

34 deg. 53 mins. 20 secs. N., long. 139 deg. 51 mins. 23 secs. E. Also, that the temporary light has been discontinued.

A NEW LIGHT VESSEL FOR CHINA.—The *Tungsha*, a fine new Light vessel for the Customs in China, will sail for her destination in a few days, from the Thames, where she has been built at Messrs. Dudgeon's yard. We believe she is the first built for that country according to the Trinity-house rules. Her dimensions are—length, 103 feet; beam, 21 feet; depth of hold, 10 feet 3 inches; built of oak and teak, and copper fastened throughout. This vessel has been built with all the newest improvements applicable to Light ships, and fitted in the most convenient manner. Revolving light of great power. Sea-water distilling apparatus, an important provision in event of communication with the shore being cut off at any time. A very complete fog apparatus, consisting of four large brass horns on a pedestal, blown by the steam from a separate boiler at high pressure. She is rigged as a barque at present, for the purpose of sailing out, and has a smart appearance, but when on her station will have only her mainmast standing as the lantern mast. Another Light ship, of similar construction, is also being built at Messrs. Dudgeon's Yard, and when complete will be despatched for China.

THE "SEA MESSENGER."—This is a useful and promising invention. When properly constructed and fully equipped it is three feet long, one foot six inches deep, and one foot wide. It bears a strong resemblance in form to the hull of a ship, and will be composed of sheet copper and divided into compartments, having a leaden keel. It will carry sixty pounds weight, and yet will not draw more than four inches of water. Containing the ship's papers, with the names of all on board, deposited in it in the face of death or danger, it will toss about upon the ocean, until at last it is picked up by a passing ship or wafted to friends on shore, thence to be transmitted to the proper quarter. Of course it will have the ship's name to which it belongs painted upon it, and its small size will prevent it occupying too large a space on board any vessel. A watertight lid, screwed down, will secure the top and keep the papers dry.

NEW STEAMERS FOR THE P. AND O. COMPANY.—The two new vessels now in course of construction for the P. and O. Company by Messrs. Caird and Co. of Greenock, as reported in our issue of the 8th ult., are to be named the *Khedivè* and the *Mirzapore*, and will be of the following dimensions:—Length, 380 feet; beam, 42 feet; depth, 36 feet; and 3,329 tons burden. They are to be fitted with compound engines of 600-horse power. We cannot at present say with certainty when they will be launched. Captain R. Methven, who, it is understood, is to command the new screw steamer *Australia*, is at present superintending the construction of these vessels on behalf of the company.

MESSRS. SHAW, MAXTON, AND Co. have building at Messrs. Napier's yard, on the Clyde, a screw steamer of 2,400 tons, intended for the China trade.

THIRTY guineas premium are being paid to effect insurance on the ship *Catherine Rankin*, which left Java for Amsterdam on the 16th of November last, and by the last advices had not arrived out.

THE *Vixen*, belonging to Capt. Durham, is now loading for Madras and Calcutta, and will probably leave about the 14th inst. (via the Suez Canal).

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